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VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1893. NO. 57.

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THE ABOVE TOWNSITE will be placed on the market shortly. It is situated on the North end of Trout Lake in the famous Lardeau Country, which is going to be one of the richest mining regions in America. Numerous rich claim shave been found close to this Townsite, which will make it the distributing point for an immense tract of Country. It is the only level land on the North end of the Lake. The owners intend to expend money on streets and other improvements in the Spring. The trail from Lardeau City, on Arrow Lake, to Kootenay Lake, runs through the Townsite. The first 100 Lots will be sold for $200 for corners, $150 inside.

For further particulars apply to C. E. PERRY & Co., at the Head Office, NELSON, B.C.
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CANADA'S GOOD FRIENDS.

President Gardner and the Scotch Members Wish to Admit Canadian Cattle.

Refusal of Christian Ministers to Conduct Funeral Services Over a Wicked Greek,

Lawyer Perham and Miss Ross Marry in Haste and Now Repent at Leisure.

London, March 9.—Last night's debate in the House of Commons on the motion for the total exclusion of live cattle, shows very plainly the conflict of opinion here on the subjeect.Mr. Chaplin, president of the board of agriculture, in the Salisbury government, and the Tory members generaly, demand the absolute exclusion of live stock with no exception in the case of Canada. The Scotch members protested strongly against the continued prohibition of Canadian stock. Mr. Gardner, president of the board of agriculture, on behalf of the ministry, refused to assume such an extreme position, declaring that he regarded total exclusion as simply a form of protection. He repeated that the law allowed him no opinion but to schedule cattle from Canada on the discovery of the recent outbreak, but he hoped before long to remove the restrictions. He told Mr. Chaplin's party that he did not envy the position of the minister who had to deal with the case urged on behalf of Canada, Britain's most loyal colony, if the policy of total exclusion were adopted, Mr. Gardner is carefully considering official papers recently received from Canada showing the freedom from the disease among cattle here, and the precautions against its importation.His speech last night further warrants the hope that the government will shortly see its way to remove the prohibition.

Washington, March 9.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, to be assistant secretary of state; Robert A. Maxwell, of New York, to be fourth assistant postmaster-general; Isaac Gray, of Indiana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico; Patrick A. Collins, of Masachusetts, to be consul-general of the United States at London.

Hawaiian Treaty Withdrawn.

Washington, March 9.—President Cleveland has sent a message to the Senate withdrawing the Hawaiian annexation treaty sent to that body recently by President Harrison.

Carlisle's Announcement.

Washington, March 9.—Secretary Carlisle this morning authorized the announcement that he would exercise all the power and discretion invested in him to uphold the credit of the government and to maintain gold and silver. This statement was made to brush away the endless string of rumors that has gained circulation about what he contemplated doing as payment of United States notes and United States treasury notes in silver when free gold was exacted, etc. The offer of the Chambere of Commerce of Denver, Colorado, in offering $1,000,000 in gold yesterday for treasury notes has been forwarded. Chicago bankers to-day offered $500,000 in gold for United States notes for the treasury department. It is thought bankers in other cities will do likewise. There is a feeling of relief as to gold. The balance at the treasury, unless exports of gold on Saturday are unusually heavy, of which no information is yet received, will be ample to supply the demand.

For Governmental Reform.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 8.—A call has been issued for a conference at Lafayette hall, in this city, on the 16th inst., of prohibitionists, woman suffragists and others interested in the general reform of the government to organise a new national party.

End of a Summer Flirtation.

New York, March 9.—The elopement and marriage of Miss Alice Rosina Ross, daughter of Thomas Ross, a wealthy commission meerchant, formerly of Montreal, but now of this city, with George F. Perham, a young lawyer, of Nashua, N. H., has culminated in an action for absolute divorce, brought by the young wife. She charges him with intimacy with women of this city, Boston and Nashua. In the supreme court yesterday Judge Ingraham granted her counsel permission to serve a notice of the suit upon Perham, who is at Nashua, by publication or by personal service. It is said that after the divorce suit is over, Mrs. Perham will bring suit for $50,000 damages against Mrs. Sarah W. Perham, her husband's mother, for alienating the affections of her husband. The match was the result of one of those summer flirtations which usually end so harmlessly. The young people met at Nashua last summer. Perham is a lawyer with little practice, but has a liberal allowance from his mother, who has over $300,000. At garden parties, tennis, picnics and so on, they were thrown much together. Perham fell madly in love with Miss Ross, who was 23, and vivacious as she is pretty. His love was returned, but a bar to the union was the difference in religious faith, and the consequent opposition of their parents. She was a Roman Catholic while he and his mother were Protestants.

Cleveland Will Open the Fair.

New York, March 9.—Ex-Congressman Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, who is the Solicitor-General for the Chicago Columbian Exhibition, was at the Fifth avenue hotel to-night. He said he had just come from Washington and had an interesting talk with President Cleveland. The opening of the fair was discussed, and Mr. Butterworth said the President told him that he would arrange things so that he could be in Chicago to open the fair. "The President told me," said Mr. Butterworth, "that he was a very busy man, and that of course he could not be expected to stay long in Chicago, but he would manage to spend a day or two there."

Flying False Colors.

Halifax, N.S., March 9.—Mrs. Walter Leigh, of this city, has petitioned for divorce from her husband, Walter Leigh, who is now in Chicago, and was employed as a profesional cricketer in the United States last season. A Mrs. Moulton is named as co-respondent. "Walter Leigh" has long been known to be an assumed name for the defendant in this case. His name is Gilbert, and he is a relative of W. G. Grace, the famous English cricketer. He has lived in Halifax for years under the name of Leigh, but his identity was discovered some years ago by officers of the garrison who had met him as Gilbert in a cricket match at Lords, at London.

Fatal Railway Collision.

Philadelphia, March 9.—The passenger train on the central division of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railway from Oxford, Pa., due here at 9.20 to-day, collided with a freight train on the Wilmington and Northern railway at Chadsford, Del., about 8.45. Engineer Phillips of the passenger train was killed and Conductor Wm. Cummings of the same train badly injured. A passenger, name not known, was also hurt. The pasenger engine plunged into the middle of the freight train, then rolled down an embankment by the side of Brandy Wine creek. The passenger train was derailed, and it is feared more persons were hurt than thus far reported. It is reported that the fireman of the pasenger train was also killed. Railroad officials in this city do not know the cause of the wreck, but suppose it is due to disregard of signals.

Premier Thompson's Opinion.

Ottawa, March 9.—Sir John Thompson, Premier of Canada, will sail from New York on Saturday for France, as one of the British representatives in the Behring Sea arbitration in Paris. His supporters presented him with a congratulatory address yesterday. Sir John, in reply, said that Canada ought to be glad of the opportunity of being represented in a great international tribunal. Whatever the result of the meeting, Great Britain and the United States had done a great deal for peace by settling by debate that which a few years ago would have been settled at the point of the bayonet.

American Naval Review.

Washington, March 9.—Secretary Herbert has decided to change the date of the naval rendezvous and review in New York harbor to an earlier day in order that the ceremonies will not conflict with the opening of the big fair in Chicago. To-morow Secretary Gresham will be requested to cable to foreign governments that expect to send ships to have them in Hampton roads by April 17th, instead of ten days later, as was originally contemplated by Secretary Tracy. The act of Congress authorising the review stipulates that it shall be held some time in April, and it has ben urged that unless held before the close of the month it might conflict with the ceremonies attending the opening of the World's Fair. The matter was brought to Secretary Herbert's attention at once, and is the first thing of importance he has considered since his induction into office. At Fortress Monroe the Secretary proposes that the entire fleet remain until April 14th, when it will sail under command of Admiral Gherardi in columns of two for New York, where it will arrive on the 16th. On the next day the grand review will take place.

A Clerk's Blunder Rectified.

Washington, D. C., March 9.—The board of lady managers of the World's Fair has had straightened out a blunder in the sundry civil bill by which all the money intended for the payment of awards was appropriated for the use of the women's board instead of the executive committee on awards. The ladies have agred to pay this money to the proper authorities without regard to the terms of the bill. This mistake was due to an eror of the engrossing clerk.

Gold Reserve May Be Used.

Washington, D. C., March 9.—There is no longer any danger of a financial panic, as the administration will not issue any bonds. It has been decided that the hundred million reserve fund can be used to meet any demands upon the United States treasury. This is in direct conflict to the opinion so often expresed by former secretaries of the treasury, and is rather startling. The basis of the action is a decision of Solicitor-General Alderich, who declares that there is nothing in existing law to prevent the use of the gold reserve. Ex-Attorney-General Miller is understood to have concurred in this opinion.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. tu&w

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Charts, tide tables, nautical books and almanacks at J. Johnson & Co. *

Wall paper and room mouldings at Mellor's, Fort street, above Douglas. *

Pocket knives and scissors at McLennan & McFeeley's. *

WITHDRAWS THE TREATY.

President Cleveland Sets Aside the Hawaiian Agreement Drawn By Harrison.

Governor McKinley Rescued From Financial Embarrassment by His Friends.

Germans Victorious in Africa—Cricketer Gilbert's Affair—Fatal Collision.

Youngstown, Ohio, March 9.—"The home and property of Major Wm. McKinley will not be sacrificed to relieve the financial embarrassment of the Governor, caused by his endorsation of R. L. Walker's paper." The speaker was a capitalist who has taken an active part in aranging the affairs of Governor McKinley. "All the money," he continued, "has been raised by personal friends of the Governor, and every note on which he is endorser willbe paid in full, and the entire indebtedness of Governor McKinley of every description will be cancelled.

Sale of the Great Mansion.

New York, March 9.—Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, the widow of General Grant, has sold her New York home, No. 3 east 66th street, to H. O. Havemeyer, who lives at Fifth avenue and 66th stret, for $130,000. The house is at present occupied by W. P. Douglas, who was about to offer $110,000 for it when Mr. Havemeyer purchased it. Mrs. Grant, it was learned, has not ben at her house since last October. She then had some alterations made and rented the house to Mr. Douglas. Mrs. Grant has spent the winter in California with her son Jesse. It is said that she has begun negotiations for the purchase of the Blaine house in Washington, which she intends to make her home in the future.

Quebec, March 9.—Coroner Belleau and Judge Chauveau had a long interview last evening, presumably on the subject of the present enquiry going on in the alleged poisoning case. Meanwhile Madame Fortin spent last night in the jail. Le Lecteur publishes a report that she recently made over all her property to a relative. The surgeons have not yet been able to begin the autopsy of the deceased in consequence of the long time it takes for the frost to leave the body, which appears to be decomposing as it thaws.

THE NARROWS OF ST. JOHN'S.

The Gateway to the Capital of England's Oldest Colony—An Impregnable Fortress.

Written for the TIMES.]

Although comparatively little is known of Newfoundland by the outside world, two things belonging to it have a world-wide celebrity—Newfoundland dogs and the Narrows of St. John's harbor. The former are too well known to require any description, but perhaps it may not be uninteresting to spend a little time in noting a few points of the latter. No one who has ever seen "The Narrows" can ever forget them, and as St. John's is a port of call for the ocean steamers between England and America, they have been seen by many. In no other part of the world is there a work of nature like this.

When we call to mind the vast number of shipwrecks that occur off the Newfoundland coast and on the "Banks," we realize how important it is that there should be somewhere in this rocky and inhospitable shore a refuge for the innumerable vessels which ply these waters. Such is found in St. John's harbor, one of the safest in the world. When the wildest storms are raging outside, and the billows are dashing themselves in fury against the adamantine rocks, scarce a ripple disturbs the placid waters of the harbor, for it is securely guarded from the stormy Atlantic by gigantic rocky hills rising perpendicularly from the water. Nature has left only one narrow inlet for vessels to pass through, so quite appropriately and naturally this is called "The Narrows."

To us it was a surprise, not having known anything of it before we were called up on the deck of the boat to see it as we were passing through. The first impression was one of awe at its grandeur and sublimity, its strength and massiveness, as we beheld it in the driving rain storm of an autumn day. After that we beheld it in every variety of the sunshine and storm, moonlight and starlight, in every season of the year, and never wearied of it; when sailing away, out on the billowy Atlantic, were still to be seen those trim cliffs towering up like giants, as if the guardians of the land.

The more important cliff is on the right going in; let us ascend it and find what we can see, for it is accessible by a long and circuitous road, which requires plenty of strength and endurance. One is repaid for the necessity of stopping to rest by the view with which one is rewarded by looking back, and if it is at the time of sunset, as when we first saw it, one is particularly fortunate. On the horizon, bounding the view, lie the rocky hills for which Newfoundland is proverbial; these are projected against the sky in all possible shapes, jagged and broken, looking as if some fierce battle had been fought in which they had been worsted before they took their present form. Seen in the distance, they seem to possess a purple-tinted mist peculiar to themselves, for no foliage but stunted shrubs protect their sides from the stormy blasts which sweep them.

From there our gaze falls on the far-spreading valley below, and to those who think Newfoundland is all barren rock this would be a pleasant surprise. A fairer sight one need not wish to see than the suburbs of St. John's, with its undulating plains, containing lakes and ponds, trees and streams and well-cultivated farms, dotted over with pretty summer cottages of the town people, being conveniently near the city and yet far enough away.

Then the city itself looks fair and comely, situated on the side of the hill, with its handsome public buildings showing to advantage. Among these are two magnificent cathedrals, one of them being considered the finest specimen of Gothic architecture in America.

In studying the history of British America we have wondered, perhaps, why Newfoundland never changed hands, but remained undisturbed "England's Oldest Colony," particularly as the fisheries were participated in by several different nations. To one standing on Signal Hill this question is answered—No foe could be rash enough to attempt an entrance here. They could expect nothing but certain destruction.

Looking down the dizzy heights, the vessels below seem but toy boats and the men are hardly perceptible. We can see the places in the rocks where chains can be placed and stretched across the "Narrows," thus effectually barring out all intruders. Standing behind the strong stone forts, the soldiers could pour down volleys of shot, while none could ever reach them.

The fort of Valeria in Paris was the only one that the Germans could not take during the Franco-Prussian war, and it is not half as high as Signal Hill. We learned this from a person who had stood on both forts.

On Good Friday this is the great resort of the people of St. John's, for then the first fishing vessels usually go out, and a whole fleet of icebergs are to be seen. It is refreshing to see the water once more in motion, released at length from its icy fetters and dashing the white foam high in the air. Here and there on the horizon white sails are seen, as well as on the ocean below us.

Although there are no soldiers stationed there now, there were once, and the stone barracks and hospital still stand on the summit, but the central figure is the Block House, from which all steamers are signalled. On mail days this is anxiously watched, and all hail with delight the rising flag, which tells them the long looked-for letters will soon be received. From here, too, the noonday gun is fired.

The lighthouse stands on the other cliff, about half way up its summit, and there too stands a fort just as good as when first built so long ago. This is a favorite resort in summer for those who enjoy climbing the rock and watching the numerous fishing vessels as far out on the horizon as the eye can reach.

It is interesting to visit a fishing village near the foot of these hills and watch the men and women and children also catching and drying fish. They look as contented and happy as it is possible for people to look, and they really love their work, for they have never known anything else. The ocean is their friend, because from its bosom they gain their daily food.

Sad devastation has come to this old city, but though the next generation may regret the loss of the many bautiful buildings that were destroged, they will still enjoy the protection of the giant rocks that guard the city at its gateway and form the famous "Narrows."

FRANCESCA.

BUY LEGAL SPECTACLES.

Mr. Justice Walkem's Advice to a Lawyer—Railway Rumors Rife

Vancouver, March 9.—North Vancouver council will discuss the by-law granting the B. I Railway and Ferry Company right to construct a railway along the road constructed last summer from the North Arm of Burrard Inlet to Howe Sound. The assessment of that municipality is put at $1,183,416.

At Farrell's logging camp, a Jap with smallpox is kept in a house close to the wharf, and 34 Japs 76 white men refuse to work. The suspects are poorly housed,and unless North Vancouver council provides better accommodation, Dr. McGuigan acting on Dr. Davie's orders will construct houses and take charge of the patients at municipality's expense.

W. J. Turner, who had been committed for four days for contempt of court, was released on habeas corpus yesterday by Mr. Justice Walkem, who held that Judge Bole had no right to commit, assessed the plaintiff for costs, and told Lawyer Russell he should buy legal spectacles.

C. W. Robson local manager of the Hudson Bay Company, has resigned.

A crusade is going to be inaugurated against overcrowding and filth in Chinatown.

GASTRITIS OR SMALLPOP.

Dr. Cooper's Tenacity—Politics and Religion Not to be Admitted.

New Westminster, March 9.—There is no doubting that the patient McLeod, in the city hospital has smallpox; it is most pronounced, though Dr. Cooper still holds out that it is only gastrites stomach fever.

Half an inch of snow fell last night, but it disappeared early.

City Engineer Noot and party went to Mud Bay this morning to take tide levels for the canal scheme from Mud Bay to the Fraser.

The supreme court judge is here at last. There are 25 cases down for hearing.

The Sons of Erin Society was formed last night with 50 members. They discussed for two hours and a half the question of introducing politics and religion into constitution. They finally decided to exclude those subjects.

CANADIAN SILVER ONLY.

New Westminster Coal Co. Will Handle Only National Currency.

Nanaimo, March 9.—The New Vancouver Coal Company have given notice that after March 31st only Canadian silver will be paid out and received at the office. Most of the stores accept American silver without the slightest reluction. A large consignment of Canadian silver arrived yesterday for the Bank of B. C.

Nearly all the "vags" have been run out of town, and the two or three who are now at liberty will have to keep a sharp look-out for the constables, who are on their track.

One of the leading hotels in Nanaimo came near being closed yesterday owing to financial embarrassments, but at the eleventh hour arrangements were made which proved satisfactory to both parties.

Captain W. J. Rodertson performed the ceremony of installing the officers of Magna Charta lodge of the Sons of England last night.

The city licensing court sat yesterday. Two applications were made, one for a license for the Davison block, leased by J. Thompson. Application filed too late for consideration. Will be considered at next sitting. Gus Stephen applied for a transfer from J. Decker, but as the necessary requirements were not fulfilled, the matter has been further postponed.

Cavin Bros., 94 Douglas street, are selling boots and shoes at cost for CASH for 30 days. *

Tamilkande reminds you of the tea of thirty years ago.

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY — Gibbons toothache gum. Sold by all druggists.

Wall Paper, Plate Glass, Paints, Etc. ★ ★ ★

J. W. MELLOR, 76 & 78 Fort Street, Above Douglas.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Discussion on the Bill to Amend the Vancouver City Amendment. Act.

Hon. Mr. Davie Rises to a Question of Privilege on the Report of the Cowichan Meeting.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, March 8th, 1893.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Frayers by Rev. Dr. Campbell.

The petition from the British Columbia Drainage and Dyking company, opposing certain clauses in the bill respecting the drainage, dyking and irrigation of lands was received.

Mr. Cotton presented a petition from a number of citizens of Vancouver ask the House to validate the by-law to grant a bonus to the Fraser Valley & Burrard Inlet railway.

Mr. Martin presented a petition from residents of Yale, in respect to the boundary between Yale and New Westminster districts.

Mr. Martin said a bill had been referred from the railway committee to the private bills committee. The bill asked for powers to build a tramway, to be run either by electricity or steam. He would like to know which committee had to deal with the bill.

The Speaker said he would give a decision during the afternoon.

The bill to incorporate the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley railway company, was, on motion of Mr. Cotton, read a second time.

Mr. Punch moved the second reading of the Kootenay, Lake Shore & Lardo railway bill. The motion was adopted.

On the third reading of the bill to incorporate the B. C. Southern railway company, Mr. Brown moved an amendment providing that the powers conferred on the company should not be exercised in municipalities. The bill was read a third time and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Red Mountain railway company was read a third time and passed.

The House went into committee, Mr. Fletcher in the chair, to consider the Vancouver City amendment act bill.

Mr. Martin said he would like to know how clause 9 had been inserted in the bill after the private bills committee had reported against it. What was the use of a private bills committee if such actions were to be allowed.

Hon. Col. Baker said the committee should have struck out the clause if they objected to it.

Mr. Kitchen said the committee did not strike the clause out as they wished the House to deal with the matter.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the clause was before the House and the House should deal with it. The clause referred to a by law that had been quashed and he did not see how the House could revive that by-law. The House would be acting inconsistently if they tried to resusicate a dead by-law. The House could expel the first by-law and give the council power to submit another by-law, but it could not revive a dead one.

Mr. Eberts did not think that there was anything inconsistent in the clause. It was not the people of Vancouver who objected to the by-law to bonus the railway, it was the C.P.R. who very naturally did not want another railway to enter Vancouver. The ground on which the by-law was quashed was simply technical. One of the judges of the Supreme Court had almost suggested that there should be some legislation to deal with the matter, and he, Mr. Eberts, believed that the legislation provided by clause 9 was very consistent. If the by-law was referred back to the people of Vancouver they would pass it by a large majority, and if the House refused to pass the clause they would be putting their foot on the wishes of the majority of the residents of Vancouver.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he did not object to other railways coming into the province, but he objected to the clause on the grounds that he had given.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the whole matter was an unfortunate following of errors. The court had decided that the by-law was not valid, and therefore for all practical purposes the by-law was dead. There was no doubt in his mind as to the competence of the legislature to deal with the matter in the proper way, but the legislature had no power to revive a dead by-law. The action taken was ill advised and would not bring about the object sought.

Mr. Horne said the by-law had been passed twice by the people of Vancouver, and if it was submitted again today, it would be passed unanimously.

Mr. Martin moved that the clause be struck out.

Mr. Cotton said the corporation and the railway company thought the clause would accomplish their object.

Hon. Mr. Pooley said the decision of the court had declared the by-laws invalid and the judges must have had good grounds for their decision. He did not know how the House could be asked to revive the by-laws.

Mr. Semlin asked if the House could create a law could it not re-create the law? He would support the clause, hoping it would have the effect that the corporation of Vancouver desired it to have.

The clause was adopted, the members of the executive, Hon. Mr. Beaven, Mr. Smith and Mr. Martin voting against it.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Turner, presented a message from His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, enclosing the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1893. The message will be considered by the House on Friday.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented a message from His Honor the Lieut-Governor enclosing a bill to provide for new buildings for the Provincial Legislature and public departments.

Hon. Mr. Davie said a message was expected from the Lieut.-Governor, recommending that some aid be granted to the municipality of New Westminster to build a bridge across the Fraser river.

Hon. Mr. Davie rose to a question of privilege. In the issue of the Times of the 6th of March there was what purported to be a report of a meeting held at Cowichan six weeks ago. From the time of the meeting until its appearance in the paper neither the author nor the opponents of the Government had referred to it. The language used was libellous and untruthful. There was one portion of the report which he would particularize. He never referred to strained relations between the Provincial and Dominion Governments, nor did he say that the Provincial Government was going to get $2,000,000 which would be spent in Victoria. The report was an entire fabrication and his language had been tortured out of existence. The fact was the meeting was well attended and a minority objected to the way the roads were being laid out and wanted them duplicated. One statement in the report that was true was that in which he likened some of those present to the sailor who had plum pudding and was kicking because he did not get brandy sauce:

Mr. Croft spoke in the same strain.

Hon. Mr. Beaven would like to know what the question of privilege was.

The report on the bill to incorporate the Masonic Temple Association was adopted.

The House went into committee to consider the bill to incorporate the R. C. bishop of New Westminster. The bill was reported complete.

Mr. Beaven moved the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Anglican Synod of New Westminster. The motion was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved the second reading of the Victoria City Official Map Bill. The bill, said the mover, was necessary on account of the extension of the city limits. The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Croft moved the second reading of the Nelson Electric Light Company's Bill. The bill he said only asked for the extension of time. The motion was adopted.

The House adjourned at 5:45.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The Speaker last evening gave his decision on the point raised by Mr. Martin as to whether the private bills or the railway committee should deal with the petitions for tramways. He decided that it was the private bills committee's duty.

The managers of the World's Fair have written Mr. Speaker asking for photographs of the members of the House. The members will be photographed by Mr. Savannah.

THE SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Question of a Consultation With the City Council re Expenditure.

Chairman Charles Hayward presided at the meeting of the school board last evening and Trustees Lovell, Yates, Saunders and Marchant sat around the circle.

A letter was received from City Clerk Dowler saying that the City Council had authorized the mayor to call a joint meeting of the two boards to consider the estimates. The letter was ordered filed and the board will await the invitation of the mayor.

Miss Mabel Godson applied for a position as teacher. It was tabled to await a vacancy.

Supplies were requested by Miss Munroe for Hillside, Mr. E. P. Paul for the High school, and Mr. Schuyler for the Central. The supply committee was given power to act on the applications.

A number of bills were ordered paid.

The maps of the city recently purchased by the board were ordered sent to the principals of each school in the city.

Trustee Marchant moved that, whereas complaints have reached the board of the inferior character of the handwriting acquired by the pupils of the schools; be it therefore resolved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the superintendent of education to confer with him upon the matter.

Mr. Marchant explained that the resolution was not intended to reflect upon the present staff of teachers nor the method of education adopted, but the greater prominence of the other subjects.

Chairman Hayward explained that one reason for that was the pupils were not examined in penmanship.

It was moved as an amendment by Trustee Yates, seconded by Trustee Saunders that the secretary write to the superintendent of education.

Trustee Marchant called the attention of the board to the fact that Carpenter Williams had employed workmen upon the gymnasium building on one Sunday and that he wished the disapproval of Sunday labor placed on record.

Trustee Yates moved a resolution to that effect, it was carried and the board adjourned.

The Similarity.

The silly young man had told a couple of young women that he was engaged to an acquaintance of theirs, and one of them proceeded to find out about it and next day reported to her friend.

"Well," was the inquiry, "what about Frank's story?"

"It's quite like his head."

"How's that?"

"Nothing in it," and they let it go at that.

It Won't Do.

Oh, no; it will never do for the women to don crinolines. Were the dear creatures decked out in expensive skirts, a man in the middle of the row would be quite unable to reach the isle when it is incumbent upon him to leave the theatre between acts to consult that man outside.—Boston Transcript.

Universal Utility Inventions.

A roll-top desk like charity covers a multitude of disorder, and a Dunlap hat performs the same office for a man.

Indestructible lath and wire chicken fencing. 18 cents per yard at McLennan and McFeely's.

FOUR HUNDRED UNEMPLOYED

Attend the Council Last Night Expecting to Receive Work From That Body.

A Notice at Campbell's Corner Causes the Gathering — A Cruel Joke Indeed.

A notice posted on Campbell's corner for the unemployed to attend the council meeting last night gave that body a crowded auditorium. The mayor and councillors were surprised when they entered the council chamber. They whispered one to the other, "What's the matter?" The reply was that the notice at Campbell's corner was the cause of the gathering. Mayor Beaven spoke to a Times man:—

"I do not know why these poor men came here to-night. If the notice at Campbell's corner brought them it is a most cruel joke. It is a pity that so many seem to be out of work. There must be between 300 and 400 present."

These remarks were uttered in private by Mayor Beaven before the council began business.

Five minutes more and the council was formally declared assembled.

WILL HOLD A "SPECIAL."

The minutes of the previous meetings were taken as read. Several applications for the position of tax collector were received and read in open council. The applications were laid on the table. It was decided to hold a "special" of the council to choose the collector, at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening.

BAKER AND BRAGG APPLAUDED.

When the finance committee reported the requisition for the payment of the sanitary engineer Ald. Baker rose and asked:—"How long is Engineer Mohun going to be kept on? There was also an item for $60 for cleaning out sewer dust pans. Ten dollars would well pay a man. When was this thing going to stop? The city hall was getting expensive and the ratepayers were seeing it. It was said that he was a "kicker." He was a "kicker" for a purpose. He wanted to save the revenue.

There was applause from the large audience.

Ald. Bragg moved that the requisitions be paid excepting the salary of Engineer Mohun.

Another round of applause.

Mayor Beaven—I must ask you, gentlemen, not to express assent or dissent upon the views of members of the board. I hope you will all help me in keeping order. (A voice—Hear, hear.)

Ald. Bragg's motion was defeated and the salary of Engineer Mohun was ordered paid.

FOR JOHNSON ST.

Three thousand dollars were recommended to be appropriated for the extension of Johnson street. This came as a recommendation from the finance committee. Report received and recommendations ordered carried out.

Finance committee reported asking that $746 appropriated to the repairs of James Bay bridge be transferred to the wages account. Concurred in.

CHECK REFUNDED.

The check for $2706, held as security by the council upon the contract of the British Columbia Terra Cotta company, was recommended refunded by the finance committee and the bonds recommend accepted in lieu thereof. Agreed in.

One hundred dollars were ordered paid to James Keown, injured in the drains in '91.

The Park committee reported recommending that William McDowell be leased lots on Superior street for $20.

A NEW FIRE TEAM.

The fire warden's asked $300 for the purchase of a new hose team. The old team was recommended sold by public auction. Agreed to.

Ald. Munn—It is a pity to sell them by auction. They have done good service.

Mayor Beaven—It does seem a pity. It is harsh that old servants have not a word to say about it.

Ald. Miller—Exchange them for the new team.

Ald. Belyea—We're not all horse-traders.

Ald. Henderson did not want too much sentimentality.

KEEP THE CLOCK RIGHT.

Tenders were called for repairing and keeping in order the city hall clock.

Ald. Bragg moved for the grading of Montrose avenue and the laying of a sidewalk.

MORE ABOUT THE SEWERS.

Ald. Baker moved that the sewerage contractor be told to place in good repair the streets along the line of the sewers; that an investigation be made of all the larger sewer pipes; and that the View street sewer be restored to its proper grade by the contractor before the contract be accepted from the contractor.

Ald. Henderson—The contractor will pay little or no attention to a committee. The sewerage commissioners and engineer are the proper persons.

Ald. Baker moved for the appointment of a committee. The work should not be taken unless satisfactory. The motion was carried.

Ald. Bragg asked for reconsideration. There was a long discussion. The matter was finally settled by empowering the sewerage committee to employ men to aid in the investigation.

A by-law for the appointment of commissioners of sewers was put through a first reading.

WHAT BROUGHT THEM THERE.

Ald. Henderson moved a ten minutes' adjournment. There had been a large number of workmen present at the council chamber. The council was not usually favored with such large meetings. He would like those present to tell the wherefore. The council took a recess and a number of workingmen explained that a notice had been posted on Campbell's corner asking workmen to gather at the council chamber. There was work for all unemployed. The gathering was told that the notice was a cruel joke, and dispersed.

IT IS A NUISANCE.

A communication from Simeon Duck, stating that the Chinese hospital was a nuisance, and asking that it be done away with, was referred to the medical health officer and sanitary officer to report.

Stanley avenue property holders petitioned that that thoroughfare be graded under the local improvement by-law. Referred to city assessor and city engineer.

Council adjourned at 11 o'clock.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Bill to Provide for the Erection of New Provincial Government Buildings.

The provisions of the bill to provide for the erection of new Government buildings, sent down to the House yesterday by the Lieut.-Governor, are as follows:

It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to authorize the chief commissioner of lands and works to enter into a contract or contracts for the erection of new buildings, with requisite appurtenances for the accommodation of the Legislature and the several departments of the public service, upon the block of land upon which the old buildings at present in use for such purposes are situate; and also, if deemed advisable, to purchase and expropriate any further lands adjacent thereto which may be required in connection with the said buildings.

The consideration money of any such contract, or the total consideration money of any such contracts, shall not exceed six hundred thousand dollars.

It shall be lawful for the Lieut.-Governor in council from time to time, as obligations under any such contract or purchase are incurred, to pay and discharge the same out of such of the surplus moneys forming portion of the consolidated revenue fund of this province as may be available for such purpose, or at discretion to borrow or raise a sufficient amount, or sufficient amounts, to pay or discharge the same by the issue and sale or pledging of debentures or by private contract from such person or corporation as may be willing to advance the same, or by the issue of inscribed stock or otherwise, as may from time to time be deemed advisable, and all sums so borrowed or raised, together with the interest thereon, shall form part of the public debt of this province, and as such shall be a charge upon the consolidated revenue fund of the province, and shall be paid by the minister of finance thereof.

And Afterwards

From an economical point of view would it not be better to buy your clothing of us now than after the sale is over and the prices go up 50 per cent. Russell & McDonald.

Gentlemen

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound.—F De Grey, J G Cameron. Valo & Brooks, J R Bower, J King, J Sommers, Dean Bros.

Per Steamer Islander from Vancouver.—H E Reynell & Co, Col Ind Rev, H Bay Co, Marvin & Tilton, Lenz & Leiser, M & H A Fox, Wilson Bros, Thomas Earle, W P Jaynes, T. Earle, Sidney Shore, R H Jamesom, Wing Cheong, H L Salmon, Ham Pow Co, Dom Exp Co.

Officer A. H. Braley
of the Fall River Police

Is highly gratified with Hood's Sarsaparilla. He was badly run down, had no appetite, what he did eat caused distress and he felt **tired all the time.** A few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla effected a marvellous change. The distress in the stomach is entirely gone, he feels like a new man, and can eat anything with old-time relish. For all of which he thanks and cordially recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla. It

March

is very important that during the months of **March April May** the blood should be thoroughly purified and the system be given strength to withstand the debilitating effect of the changing season. For this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses peculiar merit and it is the **Best Spring Medicine.**

April

The following, just received, demonstrates its wonderful blood-purifying powers:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen: I have had **salt rheum** for a number of years, and for the past year one of my legs, from the knee down, has been **broken out very badly.** I took blood medicine for a long time with no good results,

May

and was at one time obliged to **walk with crutches.** I finally concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken one bottle the improvement was so marked that I continued until I had taken three bottles, and am now better than I have been in years. **The inflammation** has all left my leg and it is entirely healed. I have had such benefit from

Hood's Sarsaparilla

that I concluded to write this voluntary statement." F. J. TEMPLE, Ridgeway, Mich.

HOOD'S PILLS actually, promptly and efficiently on the liver and bowels. Best dinner pill.

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto

Do You Write for the Papers?

If you do, you should have THE LADDER OF JOURNALISM, a Text-Book for Correspondents, Reporters, Editors and General Writers.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

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State where you saw this and you will receive a handsome lithograph for framing.

MEDICAL.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS TESTIMONIAL. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all disease caused by Ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00; six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO. Before. After. Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria B.C. june10-1y

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH For sale by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria. june12 1y.

BIG G CURE YOURSELF! TRADE MARK

Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.

The Universal American Cure.

Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

PRICE $1.00

Complete Manhood AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

A Medical Work that Tells the Causes, Describes the Effects, Points the Remedy.

Scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful medical book ever published; 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tints. Subjects treated:—

Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, etc.

Every man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK.

It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. Address the publishers,

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

CUBB'S COUGH CURE (ANTISEPTIC) CUBB'S COUGH CURE

We do not publish testimonials from parties in the Eastern States, but from well known, reliable local parties.

Read the following from people you know:

MISS S. BOWES, Matron of the Children's Home, Vancouver, writes:—"I have heard only the most favorable reports from persons who have used Cubb's Cough Cure. Last week I took the severest cold I have had since I came to the coast in caring for my little ones at night. I lost my voice completely, but I WAS MOST SPEEDILY RELIEVED by Cubb's Cough Cure. for on must certainly believe in its efficacy and hope will be very popular, as it undoubtedly deserves to be. I would like you to send a few bottles for the Home."

THE HYBRYLYNE CO., Victoria, B.C.

☞ Ask your Druggist or Dealer for it.

Wholesale by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria B. C., or address

THE HYBRYLYNE CO., Victoria, B.C

HOTELS.

New Telegraph Hotel.

Accommodation for 100 guests. This hotel is a three-story brick, with basement; has electric light and gas, and all the modern conveniences, and commands a fine view of the harbor. Terms, from $1 to $2 per day.

d&w JOHNATHAN MERRIFIELD.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that having sold my business to the Saywa Mill and Lumber Co., Limited, I take this opportunity of thanking my friends and patrons for past favors and ask that the same be extended to the new firm.

Persons having claims against me are requested to present the same, and all persons indebted to me are requested to pay such indebtedness at my office, 16 Trounce Avenue.

oc23-tf W. P. SAYWARD.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

—:— FOR FAMILY USE, —:—

IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no Other

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ISOM LANNING & CO

ALBANY, OREGON.

THE ROBERTS SAFETY Water Tube MARINE BOILER

FOR YACHTS, LAUNCHES, AND OTHER STEAMERS.

THE Original Fixed Water Line Pipe Boiler

NEARLY 400 IN USE!

SAFE, Reliable, Simple, Light Weight, Economical, No Shop Repairs, Small Space. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet and other reading matter, with hundreds of enthusiastic letters from purchasers and engineers.

Also Triple Expansion and Compound Marine Engines for Yachts and other Steamers. Large Marine Boilers a specialty.

DOTY ENGINE WORKS CO.

MANUFACTURERS,

TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

A BY-LAW

To Regulate the Numbering of Hawkers and Pedlers.

Whereas by sub-section 61 of section 104 of the Municipal Act, 1892, the Council is empowered to make, alter and repeal by-laws inter alia to regulate the numbering of hawkers and pedlers,

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

Sec. 1. Every hawker or pedler licensed under the Revenue By-Law, 1893, shall at the time of the issue of his license receive from the collector a plate bearing a number which shall be affixed on a prominent place on the outside of his wagon, cart or other vehicle or basket or other receptacle for carrying or conveying his goods, wares, or merchandise and said plate shall remain thereon during the period for which the license is granted or in case more than one basket or other receptacle is carried by the licensee then the plate shall be attached to one of such baskets or other receptacle, and such plate shall be returned to the collecor at the expiration of the term of the license and may be reissued by him.

Sec. 2. Any person convicted of a breach of this by-law shall forfeit and pay at the discretion of the convicting magistrate a penalty not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars, for each offence exclusive of costs and in default of payment of the said penalty and costs forthwith the said penalty and costs or costs only may be levied by distresss and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender and in case of there being no distress found out of which such penalty can be levied the convicting magistrate may commit the offender to the common jail of the city of Victoria with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding one calendar month unless the said and penalty costs be sooner paid.

Sec. 3. This By-Law may be cited as "The Hawker and Pedler Numbering By-Law, 1893."

Passed the Municipal Council the 27th day of January, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council the 1st February, 1893.

ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of the by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 1st day of February, A.D. 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law or any part thereof quashed must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
M.C.

RAGS WANTED.

Three Cents a Pound paid for Rags of any kind except all wool, at the Times Office.

THE BRITISH PREMIER.

Interesting Stories of His Early Life at Montrose—He Always Had His Own Way.

A Parliamentarian From His Childhood—Anecdote of His Father and the Fishwife.

There cannot now be many people roundabout Montrose who remember Mr. Gladstone's years of boyhood spent there, but the whole district remains thick-encrusted with legends of the period. Perhaps, in truth, they multiply among themselves as time goes on, after the fashion of legends. Some of the stories told on Eskside about those faraway days when "Mester Wullie" was a "bit laddie" bear a remarkable family likeness to tales told of the boyhood of other great men in quite other climes. I picked out one, though, from a budget of these anecdotes related the other evening by a Montrose man, which is characteristic, and perhaps has never before found its way into print. One never can be quite sure of these things, especially since I find that the very "No 1" of our own Chauncey's published series of original and popular stories, that of the widow who saw eel-pot possibilities in her drowned husband, was printed in the "Ingoldsby Legends" before he was born. But in Forforshire, at least, they think this particular story of Mr. Gladstone's youth has not gone abroad.

There could be much that is entertaining told of the father as well, old John Gladstone, who with the money he made in business at Liverpool kept up the considerable estate of Fasque, near Montrose, when the century was in its teens, and, I believe, for some time afterwards. In those days, before the rise in the price of wool and the spreading of railways combined to change the character of agriculture in Scotland and Ireland alike, there was still a large rural population on Eckside, and Montrose was still on market days the centre of a busy and picturesque local life. Old Mr. Gladstone had little to do with the country gentry, or rather, because he has been in trade, they had little to do with him. Accordingly, he came often to Montrose for the diversion of company and an exchange of wit with the fishwives on the quay and the hucksters in the market place. Many of his sayings and doings survive in the town memory, though to be fair to the Montrose people they seem to remember even better the smart things they said to him in retort. There is one special tale in which they have a peculiar satisfaction. The old gentleman was, it seems, freer with his tongue than his "siller," and was regarded by the fishwives in particular as a thrifty body. One of them planned a trick upon him, and as he was driving into town one day met him on the road, going up the hill, with a cod in the basket on her arm. The master of Fasque stopped her, praised the fish and offered her a shilling for it—which was only a penny or so under its value. The woman shook her head and said she was taking it up to the house of a country laird whom Gladstone specially hated. Upon this he offered two shillings. No, she replied, the laird was giving a great dinner the night and "maun hae his fush," or else everything would go wrong. This only inflamed the other's desire to have the fish at any price, and on the strength of this Meg ran the price up to 7s. 6d. Then she reluctantly consented, took the money and raced wildly back into Montrose to spread the story of her achievement. Old Mr. Gladstone, they say, avoided the fish market for weeks after that.

He had great notions about the bringing up of his children. One of these was that they should from the first be trained to orderly and intelligent usages of self-management. He encouraged them to discuss and deal themselves with all manner of personal questions as they arose, and drew up rules by which they debated these things in the nursery-Parliament assembled. Out of this grew the story I spoke of. One day there arrived at Fasque two pictures designated for the walls of the nursery, and the children went formally to work to thrash out the problem of where they should be hung—the butler standing by meanwhile with hammer, nails and cord to execute the decision when it was reached. The present Premier—it lays a tax on the mind to think of him as a little fair-faced lad in knee-breeches and with long curling hair—had very clear views as to where the picture should be placed and maintained them at extreme length in numerous speeches. The others were against him and finally voted him down, directing the butler to hang the pictures as the majority wished. Returning a little later, they found this done, but they found also that other nails had been driven in the wall at the places favored by Master William. They heckled the butler on this, and he made reply: "Driving nails is no my work, and I just made the one job of it. You're bound in time to come around to Master Wullie's opeenion or you'll never know peace of mind again."

This early characteristic of pertinacity is recalled by stories of the boyhood of many other great men. Almost all the big leaders of peoples and movements must have began very early in life to have their own way among those about them. What differentiates Mr. Gladstone from the others is the curious manner in which he has managed to combine this apparent dogged and tireless fixity of purpose with seemingly the most astonishing openness of mind to new ideas and altered conditions. One must use these qualifying expressions because the experiences of his public career are of such enormous bulk and magnitude, cover such an unparalleled stretch of time and involve such a bewildering variety of subjects and issues, that comment on any one phase of it all has long since ceased to stand on its own legs. To understand even relatively anything which Mr. Gladstone says or does it is essential to understand some 50 other things which, somewhere, at sometime, he has said or done. The task has grown too big for even the clearest-headed of those who watch him and write about him day by day. Now and again the newer and more eager critics think they have caught him tripping, and they quote against him his words in 1857 to prove their jubilant charge of self-contradiction. Upon the instant he hurls back his remarks in 1851, his conclusions of 1844, and the inferences he publicly drew in 1832, demonstrates with overwhelming force the line of continuity connecting all the opinions of all these dates, and covers the scorners with confusion by proving that logically this line leads straight to his present position. As I have said, the store of things he has behind him has now become so vast that outsiders no longer attempt to keep abreast of the catalogue, much less pretend to have mastered their corelative meanings and values. Yet he has every item of the whole huge mass quite at his fingers' ends. He knows everything that he has ever said on every subject under the sun, and has it docketed in its place in those marvelous mental pigeon holes ready for production at call.

This quality, or sublimated aggregation of qualities, is strictly Scotch. There is a certain pathos in the shock with which the English people wake up every now and again to a renewed consciousness that the greatest of living Englishmen is not English at all, but belongs, by every drop of blood in his veins, beyond the border. It was his intrusion of those words about the completeness of his Scottish origin, in his letter to Maj. Douglas Campbell, which lent so wide a public interest to the discussion still going on over the latter's book, "The Puritan in Holland, England and America." That one phrase caught the universal eye. Of course, the fact was as old as the hills; everybody was entirely familiar with it; yet, all the same, England visibly winced at its restatement. The Tory and Unionist papers in England—led, as usual, by the Times—talked quite as if the venerable Prime Minister had behaved badly in speaking of his descent. All through their diatribes ran a tone of condemnation, as of one who had blurted out something which should never be mentioned publicly. One would have gathered from their talk that they held the remark to be unpatriotic.

The reviving self-consciousness of Scotland—enormously helped as it is now seen to have been by this past decade of Irish agitation—has taken full note of this episode you may be sure. It seems now quite on the cards that the coming session of Parliament may see Dr. Hunter's old plan for the reference of all strictly Scotch legislation to the Scotch members, sitting and debating as a grand committee, put into working operation. From this to an arrangement by which this committee should meet in Edinburgh instead of London would not be a long or difficult step. Sanguine men are indeed already building up visions of such a thing coming about while the Grand Old Man is still with us, and of seeing him in person attending, as member for Midlothian, the inauguration of this great change at the old Parliament House in the Scottish capital. Enough would be said then, it can be foreseen, concerning the fact of Gladstone's Scotch parentage to make a permanent and vivid impression on the English mind.—London Cor. New York Times.

Experiments With Oxygen.

In some interesting experiments made by Prof. Dewer of England with oxygen, attempts were recently made by him to determine what effect a temperature of 180° C. below zero would have upon that gas in the magnetic field. Having previously ascertained that liquid oxygen does moisten or adhere to rock crystal, and consequently maintains in contact with that substance a perfect spheroidal condition, Prof. Dewar poured the liquefied gas into a shallow saucer of rock crystal, and placed it between the poles of a powerful electro-magnet, the result looked for was the total or partial arrest, under magnetic stress, of the violent agitation caused by ebullition of the spheroidal mass, but, on the contrary, on the magnet being excited, the whole mass of liquid oxygen was literally lifted through the air and remained adherent to the poles until dissipated by the heat of the metal; briefly, the feeble magnetism of oxygen at ordinary temperature had become a force to which no solution of a magnetic metal offers any parallel. Thus, in a word, was strikingly and beautifully exemplified the relation between magnetism and heat, of which the entire loss of magnetic qualities suffered by iron at a red heat is a familiar illustration.

The Farmer's Better Half.

"The gray mare is often the better horse." The following, from the correspondent of a western paper, credit forgotten, is a case in point: About February, 1892, my wife said to me, "I want a pig. I am feeding three or four worthless dogs for you and the boys and I would much rather feed a pig for myself." I tried to impress upon her the idea that the pig would be a source of more annoyance than profit. I thought as she made no reply, that she had abandoned the idea of keeping a pig. I knew, however, that she had a peculiar knack of carrying her point, and was not surprised a few days later, on discovering in the back yard a diminutive pig in a chicken coop. I said nothing, but kept an eye on the pig. I was astonished at the way it thrived. It soon outgrew its narrow limits and I built it a comfortable stye. Though my wife never called on me for more than one bushel of corn, that pig by December, turned the scales at 300 pounds. The worthless dogs are no longer on the farm, but there are three pigs in the stye that will pan out eight hundred or a thousand pounds of pork, besides lard and sausage galore.

Portrait Plates.

The china-decorator of all families that boast such a genius may now get out her paints and the photographs of the goodlooking members of the household, for tea plates with the faces of the family smiling from their centre are now considered a desirable thing. The fact that in the course of time wear and tear will obliterate one eye of the father, hot water wash away part of the baby's curls, leaving him prematurely bald, and scrapings scratch the cheek of the mother, giving her the appearance of a prize-fighter, does not matter at all. They are now considered a most delicate and complimentary thing to place before a guest.

Electrical Notes.

A new electric switch has been designed for use in connection with the lock of a door, so that when a key is turned in the lock lights inside are turned on.

A Boston man has just been granted a patent for an electrical device designed to play automatically banjos, mandolins, guitars and harps.

A submarine electrical lamp recently tested at a depth of 20 feet under water proved a great attraction for fish. It caused the water to be illuminated within a radius of 100 feet.

The Study of Science.

The scientific department of American colleges are growing more rapidly than the academic department. That of Yale, for instance, reports an increase of fifteen per cent. in number of students, while the academic increase is only nine per cent.

INGERSOLL ON PROGRESS.

The Great Infidel's Plan for Ideal Government—His New Lecture.

One of the most marked things in European cities to the American traveller is the frequent evidences of the employment of highly skilled labor upon work which would be done by unskilled labor in this country. A city official of New York said a short time ago it would be impossible to keep the streets of New York in a state of cleanliness and repair similar to the boulevards of Paris because of the expense, which the taxpayers would not stand. And he went on to say that, granting the taxpayers were willing to stand the expense, the needed number of skilled laborers could not be found.

But in Paris such things can be done quickly and skillfully, because a large force, an infinitely large force, of highly skilled laborers may be hired for a small sum. The result is that even the humblest work is done with an exercise of skill and intelligence which amazes an American. When a street or building is to be repaired a great force of trained laborers is gathered, the materials for labor come with them, and the work goes forward swiftly, quietly, in an orderly manner, with so little muss and fuss that passersby are hardly conscious that anything is doing.

An American drinking a small bottle at a little table in front of the Cafe de la Paix one day last summer saw an illustration of this. As he discovered later on, a gas pipe four or five feet below the level of the asphalt, not far from the curbing, was in need of repair. Toward 10 o'clock a man with a spade, a hammer, and a chisel appeared with an assistant, who carried two great baskets. The two laid down their tools, and one of them took from one of the baskets a rope and a number of iron standards sharp at the lower end. Quickly the men drove these standards into the asphalt and stretched the rope around them so that a square space eight feet by four was enclosed. The assistant took from the basket a big placard and leaned it against one of the standards and went away. The placard was an announcement that the laborers had permission to take up the asphalt and repair a gas pipe.

The other laborer climbed over the rope and marked out upon the asphalt a square six feet by two and a half. Following this mark he chiselled through the asphalt and when he had separated the piece inside the mark he carefully lifted it out and laid it to one side. Then he took his spade and dug up the gravel and other stuff that formed the immediate foundation of the asphalt. This material he put into one of the baskets. Then he attacked the earth underneath and soon had his hole dug to the required depth with the gas pipe exposed. All the dirt he had taken from the hole was in the other basket. If there had been a fine carpet up to the edge of the hole on all sides, it would have been only slightly sprinkled with soil and not at all injured.

When he had done he gathered up his tools and looked impatiently up the street. His face cleared at once and broke into a smile of greeting as two laborers, armed with tools and a basket, appeared. He left them and went away. They were evidently plumbers and understood their business. For in almost no time at all the pipe was fixed and the plumbers were standing outside the rope looking about them. They did not have long to wait. The laborer who had dug the hole reappeared, and they went away. He proceeded with the greatest care, but very swiftly, to put back the earth and to ram it down with a rammer he had brought with him.

Just about the time he began to put back the gravel, a roller and engine appeared. Another laborer climbed over the rope and helped him with this last work in which hot tar was used. They laid back the piece of asphalt which had been cut out and put aside, and filled in the crack. Then they pulled up the stakes, and threw them into one basket and the placard into the other, the roller passed over the place two or three times and then they all went away, leaving no dirt, no mess, and only a square line of a slightly different color from the rest of the asphalt to show that anything had been done. The American who was watching all this looked at his watch. It was not quite 12 o'clock. The work had been done in about two hours. The street had not been blockaded. No great and unsightly piles of dirt had been thrown up, the blouses of the laborers were as clean when they went away as when they came. The street was as perfect as if it had not been disturbed.—N.Y. Sun.

The Bee's Use for His Sting.

It will be a surprise to many to learn that, after all, the most important function of the bee's sting is not stinging. I have long been convinced that the bees put the finishing touches on their artistic cell work by the dexterous use of their stings, and during this final finishing stage of the process of honeymaking the bees inject a minute portion of formic acid into the honey. This is in reality the poison of their sting. This formic acid gives to honey its peculiar flavor and also imparts to it its keeping qualities. The sting is really an exquisitely contrived little trowel, with which the bee finishes off and caps the cells when they are brimful with honey. While doing this the formic acid passes from the poison bag, exudes, drop by drop, from the point of the sting, and the beautiful work is finished.—Horticultural Times.

Beer-Drinking Extraordinary.

No piece of foolery is too great for the regular German Zecher or beer-drinker, and although the following story seems incredible, it is, nevertheless, a fact. In Steglitz, a suburb of Berlin, a drinking club is arranging a long-distance walk (it will probably be a roll) from Berlin to Vienna, which is to take place next May. It is called a beer-journey, each competitor being pledged on honor to call at every public house, hotel or restaurant on the road, and drink at least one glass of beer. The winner is to be that individual who has emptied the most pots and reached Vienna in the shortest time. Vienna Zechers are invited to join the race from their city on the same conditions. A good sum of money has already been collected in the club for this most intellectual and noble end, the members meeting weekly to discuss the matter.—London Society.

New spring stock of Wiltons, Brussels, velvets and tapestry carpets at Weiler Bros.

Butcher knives at Fox's.

An Apology to the Women of Canada

There was the notion that a woman's life had broader out look than the embroidery frame, or the the sentimental novel. It was hard to make the world believe that.

There was the higher education. That was hard to obtain. There was the idea that the woman could vote as intelligently upon a school board as a man. There was a bitter fight for the triumph of that idea.

Woman has triumphed all along the line.

AN APOLOGY IS DUE TO THE WOMEN OF CANADA.

The proprietors of Melissa commenced with the men. The men, through the trade, made such constant demand for Melissa garments, to replace the archaic rubber coat, that manufacture and prooting was confined to them.

The ladies of Canada said:—"Why can't we get Melissa wraps as the men can get Melissa coats?" That was decisive. The demand is answered. Every village, town and city in Canada, can now have its supply of

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND MISSES RAINPROOF WRAPS

in the latest New York styles, without the New York expense.

It means an A 1 New York designer and cutter; an imported staff of trained assistants, all MEN, and all efficient cloak makers. But it means, too, exquisite tailor made wraps, within a few steps of the home, wherever the home is, at less than the cost of imported goods.

The latest designs; the most perfect fit; the style and smartness of the expensive New York wraps. There is beauty in them. They are purely Canadian. They are right at your door. They are superior to anything of European manufacture.

They express the best in taste and imagination that New York can produce. But the cost is a great deal less.

As simple wraps they are "distingue." Proofed with Melissa, they are both elegant and comfortable, for they are a double protection, against cold and against rain. Either way they are now on the market.

The Melissa proofed wraps cost but a trifle more than the ordinary cloth wrap.

Be Sure You Get Melissa. Don't take what some unscrupulous salesmen or traders will tell you is the same as Melissa. Or as good as Melissa. They are really only worthless imitations.

You can always tell a genuine Melissa garment by the Trade Mark Label. Just look under the collar inside.

Designs, Patterns, and every other information furnished on application. Special attention given to letter order.

THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO.,
MONTREAL.

J. W. MACKEDIE & Co.,
MONTREAL,
Sole Agents for the Dominion.

BY-LAW

No. 187.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

Sec. 1. The Commissioners of Sewers By-Law, 1892, is hereby repealed.

Passed the Municipal Council on the 10th day of February, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1893.

[L.S.] ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

No. 188.

A BY-LAW

Authorising the Corporation of the City of Victoria to Borrow the sum of $225,000.00 in anticipation of the receipt of its Revenue for the year 1893.

Whereas under and by virtue of sub-section 134 of section 104 of the Municipal Act, 1892, every municipality may under the conditions contained in said sub-section borrow from any person such sum of money not exceeding an amount equal to the total amount of taxes upon land or real property as shown by the revised assessment roll of the municipality for the preceding year, and bearing such rate of interest as may be requisite, to meet the current legal expenditure of the corporation which becomes payable out of the annual revenue before the revenue for the year becomes payable by the tax payers; I

And whereas the total amount of the tax upon land for the year 1892 is $235,907.55 and upon improvements $41,551.87;

And whereas to meet the current legal expenditure of the Corporation of the City of Victoria for the year 1893 payable out of the annual revenue before such revenue for such year becomes payable by the tax payers, it is requisite for the said Corporation to borrow the sum of $225,000.

Therefore be it enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:—

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for the Corporation of th City of Victoria by the Mayor and Finance Committee thereof, to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation from any person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or corporations who may be willing to advance the same, the sum of $225,000.00, in such amounts and at such times as t he same may in the opinion of the Mayor and the Finance Committee of the Council be required, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum.

Sec. 2. The money so borrowed shall be expended in defraying the current legal expenses of the said Corporation for the year 1893, and shall, together with the interest thereon, be payable and repaid to the lender or lenders thereof on or before the 31st day of December, 1893, out of the municipal revenue for the said year.

Sec. 3. An acknowledgement of such liability shall be in the form of a promissory note signed by the Mayor and the Finance Committee and Clerk of the said Corporation and shall be sealed with the corporate seal of the said Corporation.

Sec. 4. In the construction of this by-law the expressions "Land" and "Improvements" and "Real property" shall have respectively the meaning given to them in section 2 of the Municipal Act, 1892.

Sec. 5. This by-law may be cited as the "Annual Loan By-Law, 1893."

Passed the Municipal Council the 17th day of February, A. D. 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council the 20th day of February, A. D. 1893.

[L.S.] ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£600,000 $2,920,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£260,000 $1,265,333.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON.

IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

Agents and Correspondents in Canada and the United States:

Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada; Bank of Montreal New York and Chicago.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

NELSON, Kootenay Lake, B.C. This branch is now open for business

Victoria, B.C., April 4, 1892. ap7-1yr W. J. WARD, MANAGER.

3 PRACTICAL POINTS

One of the most successful German physicians gave as the secret of his wonderful success these three important points:—

1. Keep the Head Cool.
2. Keep the Bowels Open.
3. Keep the Feet Warm.

These conditions are not so easily obtained as one would think. Why? Because without pure and healthy blood a vigorous circulation cannot be kept up, and because the food and occupation of most people tends to clog up the bowels and produce constipation. The success of B. B. B., like that of the German physician, lies in so purifying the blood and regulating the bowels, liver and stomach, that these three conditions are fulfilled easily, and disease can find no lodgment in the body.

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

B B B

This medicine does purify the blood and cure all diseases arising from impure or unhealthy blood. It does regulate the entire system and cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, scrofula, skin diseases, rheumatism, and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. During the past ten years over one million bottles have been sold in Canada, and, although we guarantee every bottle to do all we claim, we have not received a single complaint.

Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

IRON STEEL AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

2½ per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 30 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystalizing, prevents blow holes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, $5.00 per 100-pound box, $28.00 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock-Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatsfeld Furnace and Refining Co.,
Newport, Ky.

Branch offices and deposits: Judson Mfg. Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Lormer & Rose, Montreal and Toronto, Can.; D. W. C. Carroll & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Hatfield Steel Foundry Co., England; Southern Steel and Aluminum Alloy Co., Rome, Ga.; J. D. Smith Foundry Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. del-6m

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—Two smart girls as millinery apprentices, at the White House. m8-3t

WANTED—A stout boy. Apply B. C. Enterprise Manufacturing Co., cor. Broad and Pandora Sts. mar8-2t

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—From 6 to 12 young, lean pigs. Apply 43 Pandora St. mar8-2t

WANTED—Insurance upon merchants, stocks, household goods, dwellings and stores by the Alliance Assurance Co. (capital $24,000,000). Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

WANTED—ONE THOUSAND lives to insure in the Great Western Life Assurance Co. Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

LOST OR FOUND.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

LOST—At corner Cook and Fort Streets last week, two surcingles. Finder please return to Turner, Beeton & Co.'s mar8-3t

LOST—A pair of gold rimmed glasses. Finder will be rewarded on leaving them at the TIMES Office. no23-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

TO LOAN—Money in large or small sums upon first mortgage by the "Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation. Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of a cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

FOR SALE—A good spring wagon with horse and harness complete for $140. Apply to Geo. Phillips, 146 Government St. f28-tf

FOR SALE—160 acres of the West Saanich Road, 11 miles from Victoria, ½ mile from Saanich Arm. 50 acres good bottom land, easily cleared. A splendid sheep farm. Good hunting and fishing. A small lake on property. Price $1,600. For particulars apply P. O. Box 104, Union, B.C. fe24-tf

FOR SALE—Ten acres of very fine land, suitable for chicken or small fruit ranch, all cleared, well drained and under cultivation, six miles from city, on Saanich road. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

FOR SALE—Ten roomed house, new, two minutes from Oak Bay avenue tram line, will be sold for $1000 less than would have been taken a year ago. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

FOR SALE—One half interest in a good milk business, with 28 cows and 7 horses, also 20 fine young heifers, and all kinds of farming implements, with a good run of customers; also 75 pigs, old and young, also one farm of 172 acres. For further particulars apply to James N. Algar, Nanaimo, B. C., Cranberry District n11-tf-d-w

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

TO LET—A seven roomed dwelling, centrally located. Bath, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. Apply Morrow, Holland & Co., 44 Broad Street. mar7-tf

TO LET—The best part of a well furnished house with entire use of the kitchen, 63 Superior street, James Bay. feb23-tf

TO LET.—Twenty acres of fine "market garden" land, three miles from city. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

$10 A MONTH—Nice detached cottages, Spring Ridge, six rooms each; this rent is very moderate. Also seven roomed house and shop. Apply C. Farrington, Spring Ridge, or Mr. Kearns on the premises. se20tf

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 100 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. D. B. HOLDEN Has opened an office at the corner of Langley and Broughton streets. f23

H. D. LEITCH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office—Driard Block, Victoria, B.C.; Telephone 420. Residence—129 Quadra Street, near North Park Street; Telephone 181. Specialty—Diseases of Women and Diseases of Rectum. fe15-tf

DR. JOHN HALL, Homœpathist, Has removed his office to the Five Sisters Block, 3rd floor, No. 35. Attendance from 2 till 5. fe10-1m

DR. E. C. FOOT, B. A. and M. B., University of Dublin. Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland. Residence, 129 Michigan Street, James Bay. Office, Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas Street. de3

DRS. HALL & MACKECHNIE, Ernest Hall, M.D., L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, Moorefields Eye Hospital; late assistant in Central Throat and Ear Hospital, London. S. N. MacKechnie, M.B., Toronto University. Specialties—Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Glasses adjusted to imperfect Vision. Artificial eyes supplied. Office, Jewel Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Victoria.

MR REGOR, MIDWIFE. 137 Cormorant Street.

PROF. TOTTENHAM, Rheumatism and Neuralgia Specialist, (Late of the Dominion Hotel) will in future receive patients at the residence of Mr. Hillyer, 56 Pandora Street. fe2-eodtf

TENDERS WANTED.

To Contractors and Builders.

Tenders for the erection and completion of a two story residence, to be built on a plot of ground on Cadboro Bay Road, between Charles St. and Pemberton St., will be received until March 15th at noon. Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Shawnigan Lumber Co., Discovery St. mar4-td

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Notice is hereby given that the "Dupont" Hospital Ambulance is now ready for service in cases of accidents, and can be obtained at the Victoria Transfer Stables.

The use of the ambulance for all cases other than accidents can only be obtained on the order of one of the Consulting or Visiting Physicians of the Hospital.

The names of the said Physicians can be had on application at the Victoria Transfer Stables

H. M. YATES, Secretary

PIANO TUNING.

GEO. W. FUGGLE, PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER. Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 22.

ARCHITECTS

THOMAS HOOPER ARCHITECT. Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT, Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

SONS OF ERIN Meet in Pioneer Hall, Broad St., on second Wednesday in each month, at 8 p.m. All Irishmen are invited to join. RICHARD ACKLAND, Hon. Sec'y.

SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOC'Y Pride of the Island No. 131 meets second and fourth Tuesdays at 7:45 p.m., in St. George's Hall, Government and Bastion Sts. Visiting brethren cordially invited. ARTHUR LEE, P.O. Box 782. au19yr Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m., to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. ja16 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE No. 2, A. F & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning bretaren cordially invited. jy25 R. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited. E. LANGLEY, Scribe E. 1-1y

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, K. Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight are cordially invited to attend. E. PFERDNER, K. of R. & S. oct9

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scots men are invited to join. E. C SMITH Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUEEN'S MARKET, L. GOODACRE. Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS. Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 126

JOHN J. AUSTIN NOTARY PUBLIC Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated. Town and Country Property for sale. Office Government street Victoria. P.O Box 50.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184. ju18

JOHN DOHERTY GENERAL SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale a22-1y

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN)

No. 11 Rae Street.

Applications to be made at the Home or to MRS. D. W. HIGGINS, Cadboro Bay Road.

CHURCH ORGANS.

The list of Churches using our Organs will prove to your satisfaction that we furnish the BEST for the least money. Prices from $300 to $3,000. If you will state the seating capacity of your church or hall, we will send—(free)—complete specifications of a PELOUBET CHURCH ORGAN, exactly suited to your needs. We are also prepared to build Church Organs for residences.—These instruments are the crowning feature of a modern home. We build in style to match the woodwork. Write for designs and prices.

LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe Sts. CHICAGO. NOTE.—Our factories produce upward of 100,000 musical instruments annually.

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH. DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING. A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W. G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.

LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, Agents for B. C. 6mcod

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

Take a Trip

To Russell & McDonald's to see their mens' suits, they are cheap, cheap, cheap.

Famous Cambridge sausages, Bologna sausages, pork pies, bacon, ham and poultry, at Whitelaw & Co's., 72 Fort street *

Rubber, wire, cocoa fibre out door mats in great variety at Weiler Bros. *

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Patrick's Day Celebration UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SONS OF ERIN.

CONCERT At Victoria Theatre, on 17th March.

Benefit of Orphans of St. Ann and Protestant Orphans' Home. Under the patronage of Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney. Admission, 50 cents. mar2-td

VICTORIA THEATRE. THURSDAY AND FRIDAY MARCH 9th and 10th.

A Glorious Vision of Oriental Splendor, M. B. LEAVITT'S Entirely New and Magnificent Spectacular Production

"SPIDER AND FLY" REORGANIZED IN EUROPE

60--PEOPLE--60

30—EUROPEAN CELEBRITIES—30

Beautiful Costumes by Alias of London. Gorgeous Scenery by Maiden, New York. The Brightest Features of Spectacle Pantomime, Opera, Comedy and Specialty, Brilliantly Blended. Prices $1.50, $1 and 50c. Seats on sale at Jamieson's. mch6-5t

The Daily Times.

THAT DISTURBING REPORT.

Yesterday the Hon. Premier and Mr Croft "rose to a question of privilege" over Mr. Dougan's report of their Cobble Hill meeting. The report has also been honored with another editorial in the Colonist, and has received some attention at the hands of the Vancouver World. By balancing against each other Mr. Dougan's letter and all these criticisms perhaps our readers may be able to form a pretty accurate idea of the truth in regard to the meeting. What the Premier said yesterday will be found elsewhere, and we take the liberty of reproducing the editorial remarks of the Victoria and Vancouver organs. The Colonist this morning says:

It will be seen by to-day's parliamentary report that the ancient history which the Times tried to palm off on its readers as fresh and reliable news, was, as any one of common sense might see, a mass of misrepresentations and distortions wholly unworthy of credit. In fact, its one-sidedness was so conspicuous that it is difficult to believe that the Times was serious in pretending to expect that any of its readers was so unutterably stupid as to take it for a reliable report of the meeting held at Cobble Hill in January last. Mr. Croft said a very good thing about the news incubator of the Times. But after all the fault was not in the incubator, for the eggs were all, like the pate of the author of the report, addled, and the best incubator in the world could make nothing out of such trash.

The public will see that there is not much in this beyond a further exemplification of the Colonistic belief that abuse may serve as a substitute for facts and argument. The very warm utterances of the organ in its two articles on this subject hardly fit in with a dictum which it laid down yesterday, namely: "An exchange of contemptuous and vituperative epithets proves nothing and convinces nobody." We submit also that the antiquity of Mr. Dougan's report or the failure of the Times to publish a report of the meeting earlier has nothing to do with the case. No doubt the Premier and Mr. Croft would have preferred to see no no report at all, but in this the public will differ with them and will apply the old maxim, "Better late than never." The important point is the correctness or incorrectness of the report itself. That it is an absolutely correct or perfect record of the proceedings is not to be supposed; Mr. Dougan will no doubt be ready to admit that himself. But that is not to say, as Premier Davie said, the report was wholly wrong. It will be noted that Mr. Davie undertook to correct specifically only one of the many "distortions," which he said appeared in the report, namely, that which related to the expenditure of money in and and about Victoria. Mr. Dougan apparently did not catch Mr. Davie's exact words, but that the latter said something about expending money on public buildings or otherwise seems quite likely since he has actually brought down a bill authorizing such expenditure. This latter fact leads naturally to the remarks of the Vancouver organ, which are here given:—

It is said that a lie will travel a mile whilst the truth is pulling on its boots. This would seem to be the case with respect to the utterances of the Attorney-General and Mr. Croft in addressing their constituents in Cowichan a few weeks ago. For the first time a report appears in which the Hon. Mr. Davie is alleged to have said that it was expected a round couple of million of dollars will be given to this province by the Dominion Government, to make up for the smallness of the appropriations heretofore given to British Columbia, and that the intention is to expend the entire sum in Victoria on public improvements, new legislative buildings being included. In this way the Capital, so it is alleged, will be anchored in Victoria. Of course, the Opposition will make a handle of this absurd and misleading report. The Premier is too astute a politician to be guilty of giving utterance to such absurdities as appear in the report from Cowichan. The Colonist has authority for contradicting the canard. The public interest is not suffering that we are aware of for the want of palatial parliamentary buildings, the present ones being quite capable of accommodating the requirements of the country for many years to come. Not so well off are the farmers and those who are opening up the country, who in many instances, for want of roads, are unable to move about except at certain periods of the year, when the weather is dry and the roads are hard. Borrowing money to build public buildings is neither statesmanlike, nor is it the action of prudent financiers. It certainly will meet with strong opposition if persisted in. It would have been a wise act on the part of the Premier and his colleagues to have had their speeches reported. Nothing now will satisfy the public but a declaration from these gentlemen as to what they actually did say.

The World will have learned by this time that what it feared and objected to has actually come to pass and it may have concluded that Mr. Dougan's report was not quite so foundationless as it supposed. With all these data, the public may safely be left to form their own conclusions in regard to this matter.

MINISTER BAKER'S DEFENCE.

To the Editor:—Minister Baker read to the Legislature one of his own letters to show that he did right in refusing a temporary to the Comox trustees.

In paragraph 1 he gives himself away when he says that the parents of the Comox school children were unanimous in speaking very highly of Mr. Muir.

In paragraph 2 he says the parents, if cognizant of all the circumstances of the case would be the first to acknowledge the justice of the decision of the department. Did they do so? No, they unanimously elected three trustees (including the Government agent) to retain me as their teacher without a certificate and characterized the action of the department as unjust to them and to me. In paragraph 3 he says: "It is not the ability of Mr. Muir to teach which is in question, but his conduct to this department." In a former letter he had told them that I was constitutionally unfit to teach the young, which they had promptly denied, and so he crawled out of it in this way.

In paragraph 4 he says my certificate was cancelled for neglect to obey the rules and regulations, etc. Surely Dr. Pope's statement on oath will satisfy him that such excuse was both false and contemptible. Dr. Pope was asked, on page 105, "What were the particular instances in which Mr. Muir continued to neglect the rules?" He answered on oath. "In three monthly reports sent to the education office he put the answer 'no' to questions 24 and 25, of the monthly report." Inspector Wilson was asked the question on page 108: "Were the necessary blanks for October report sent from the education office in time for Mr. Muir to make out his report within the specified time?" And Wilson did not either dare to answer the question or it was suppressed. On page 109 there is evidence that the reports were not sent in time; and so from the fault of the department my certificate was cancelled for putting "no" to those questions, and Minister Baker imagined that the people of Comox would see no injustice in that.

If Dr. Pope's oath does not satisfy Mr. Baker, perhaps that of the late Hon. John Robson will do so. He says on page 104, fully one year before the cancellation (when I had no school and could not possibly disobey rules), Dr. Pope wished to have it cancelled and repeatedly presented the reason for the cancellation, etc. If Minister Baker is too blind to see that disobeying rules was a trumped-up excuse, yet the public can see it plainly enough.

I paragraph 5 he says: "From the evidence adduced and the correspondence presented to the parliamentary committee, etc." Does Minister Baker know that the part of the evidence and of the correspondence which was in favor of me was suppressed by the government? If he does not know he can easily find out, yet he imagined that the people of Comox would support such injustice.

In paragraph 8 he says I have been granted a petition of rights. Does he know that the Queen has pleaded that as a defence? In paragraph 9 he says I vilified Dr. Pope and an inspector. I told the truth, therefore I am glad that Minister Baker condemns their conduct in such strong language. He also says I threatened him. Here is the threat: "If anything should occur in the education department deserving censure be sure you will get it," and Minister Baker is so frightened of that terrible threat that he cites it as a reason for refusing to allow me to teach in Comox—poor fellow!

In paragraph 11 he proves that his information to the legislature that he had refused to grant a temporary to the Comox trustees because they had failed to satisfy section 53 was false, or at least only a small part of the truth, inasmuch as he gives totally different reasons therein.

Is this the minister of education who prates about introducing religious instruction into the schools? Yea, verily; yet sets such a shocking example to the pupils.

JOHN W. MUIR.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

To the Editor: I note in the Times of the 2nd inst. an editorial on the mail service between Vancouver and Victoria, but the article does not set forth any explanation as to the cause of the delay. If you have any information in regard to the cause I shall be very much pleased if you will kindly communicate same to me, so that I may know if it was caused through any neglect on the part of the C. P.N.Co., in which case we will endeavor to remedy such matters. Yours truly,

JNO. IRVING, Manager.

Latest From the Kaiser.

An official notice that his Majesty the Emperor must have a better view from the windows of his palace, and to that end all private property from the Schlossplatz and the Breitenstrasse, in Berlin, to the river Spree, will be condemned, has created a bitter feeling there against the Emperor, which, however, doesn't count. The ground thus acquired will be converted into a park. The money with which to do this will be raised by a lottery which the Prussian government will get up. That the Emperor of Germany proposes to have everything his own way has also been shown recently in his acceptance of the Calandrelli design for the monument to be erected in the Berlin Altmarkt in memory of Frederick I. The monument committee unanimously selected the Boese design from the 21 which were submitted, but his majesty promptly overruled their decision and chose the one which pleased him the most. To a sub-committee which was sent to him to explain why his decision was a poor one his majesty turned a cold shoulder. L'etat c'est moi, was the substance of what he said.

Fort Sheppard

The City of Kootenay Land and Improvement Company, Limited, will open an office at 26 Fort street, in the Five Sisters block, on the 1st of March, next, when a limited number of lots in the town of Fort Sheppard will be offered for sale. *

DE LESSEPS' TESTIMONY.

Some Further Interesting Facts Elicited Regarding Panama Expenditures.

Paris, March 8.—The Assize court room and the approaches to the Palais de Justice were crowded this morning, the occasion being the opening of the trial of ex-Minister and Deputy Antoine Proust, Deputy Dugue de la Fauconnerie, Senator Boral, ex-Deputy Gobron, M. Blondin, Charles de Lesseps, Marius Fontaine, ex-Minister Baihutt and M. Sans Leroy, on charges of corruption in connection with Panama Lottery Bonds bill. The accused, with voices broken with emotion, gave their names and occupations, listened to the reading of the charges against them and gave deep attention to the testimony for the prosecution.

The first witness examined was Charles de Lesseps. He claimed that he and his father had been compelled to pay money right and left in order to allay the attacks made against the Panama canal enterprise, and he said this mode of proceedure was encouraged by the government.

"Leave the government alone!" called Judge Des Jardins sharply. Slight applause and a storm of protests from the audience greeted this admonition. Judge Des Jardins tried to speak but was interrupted with cries of "Why not the government?" "Give us the truth!" "Shame upon such justice!" Eventually order was restored by preparations to clear the court room.

After reproaching M. de Lesseps for having paid so much money belonging to the subscribers to Cornelius Herz, "without a shadow of justification." Judge Des Jardins asked "How did you come to be introduced to M. Baihutt?"

"A friend of the Minister of Works told M. Fontaine that the minister was ready to introduce the Lottery Loan bill, but would require a certain large sum to defray the expenses of advertising indispensable to the securing of a strong support of the measure."

"I have heard it said that these steps were actually initiated by the Government, and we cannot allow these insinuations," interrupted the Advocate-General. "Give names if you can; but do not make such vague general statements."

"We feared that M. Fontaine's informant was only pretending that he came from the Government," resumed M. de Lesseps, "and so I advised M. Fontaine not to deal with him. M. Fontaine answered, 'I have asked to visit the minister; if the arrangements be not previously concluded with the intermediary, the minister will surely oppose the introduction of the bill.' Afterward M. Fontaine saw M. Baihutt, who said he was against the measure. When I learned of this I said to M. Fontaine:—'Well, send for this gentleman, then.'"

"You remember giving that order?" asked Judge Desjardines.

"I never denied it. The gentleman was M. Blondin, who demanded for M. Baihutt one million francs, and 25,000 were paid down. The bill was then introduced."

"Then the fact of corruption is established," said the judge.

"It was extortion," protested M. de Lesseps, "I believe it will be difficult to prove that it was corruption. M. Baihutt told me that he had been charged by the cabinet with the task of studying the Panama canal, and that the introduction of the bill depended entirely upon him. He put the matter so that there was no room for hesitation."

When questioned as to his dealings with Baron de Reinach, M. de Lesseps said: "I paid him large sums to meet the expenditures of the issue. All the financiers imposed heavy demands upon us. Reinach was one of them and he boasted of his influence. I offered him a part worth two million francs in the underwriting syndicate, but was obliged to raise the offer to five millions. He demanded ten millions and even twelve millions. Such an amount he said was required by M. Herz, who had influence and was likely to be exceedingly exacting. I refused to give such an exorbitant amount, although he protested that he would be a lost man and the whole enterprise would be upset if I persisted in my refusal. While the negotiations were pending an ordinance officer came to me to say that M. de Freycinet wished to see me. This was on July 13. In the interval between the passing of the bill and the issuing of the loan, I went to see M. de Freycinet, who at once explained that he had sent for me, not in his ministerial capacity, but as one of the guardians of the Republican party. He said: "M. de Lesseps, there is in question a suit against you to be brought by Baron de Reinach that would be very annoying. I explained to M. de Freycinet that the question was one of extortion. I told him that pressure was being exercised conjointly by Herz and Reinach, who were trying to make me pay debts not my own.."

"Then you mentioned M. Herz to M. de Freycinet?" asked the judge."

"I did,"

"But suppose M. de Freycinet disputed this?"

"He may dispute it, but that will not prove that I am not speaking the truth. As a result of my visit to M. de Freycinet, I did what I had previously refused to do, and raised my offer to Baron de Reinach from two million to five million francs, which he accepted."

"You mean to say, then, that your visit to M. de Freycinet caused you to decide upon making the payment?"

"Exactly; I resisted at first, but after my talk with de Freycinet I considered it my duty to give way. M. Clemenceau also begged to visit him and spoke to me, as did M. de Freycinet."

Subsequently M. Floquet said to me —Why do you not pay that money to Baron de Reinach? If I were you I would do so and advising me to accede to the recent demands. They were very polite about the matter. They didn't take me by the nape of the neck; but they all said about the same thing as to the necessity of granting Reinach's demands." M. de Lesseps said that he knew that any of the money paid out by him to Baron de Reinach was to be used in bribing the officials whose names were found on the stubs of the proper checks. Reinach, he said, used the Panama money to pay his personal debts."

Questioned, M. de Lesseps said; "the campaign in the Nord against General Boulanger was very active and that I could render M. Floquet a great service by seetting aside $300,000 for the purpose which he would indicate. I replied that M. Floquet himself must make the request. Next day M. Arton told me that M. Floquet wished to see me. I met M. Floquet an hour later and he replied to me what Arton had already said for him. He was anxious to have me aid him in this matter as far as I felt able to do. So I thought that it would not be polite to refuse to do such an honorable gentleman a service. In reference to payments to newspapers, as I didn't wish to give more than $300,000, I declined to do the business in such a way. I told Arton that I would send the bonds marked in the corner with the letter "F," and when the total should reach $300,000 the expenditures on this account must cease."

The trial was then adjourned till tomorrow.

At the trial to-day M. Danet, counsel for M. Sans Lerroy, requested that the list of the 104 bribed deputies communicated by M. Arton, secretary to M. Franqueville, be produced in court. His request was granted, and the list is expected to be read at the continuation of the trial to-morrow.

IRISH HOME RULE.

Great Meeting of Nationalists in Dublin Yesterday.

Dublin, March 8.—The National Convention of the Irish National Federation was held to-day in the Rotunda, Dublin. There was a crowded and enthusiastic meeting, and Justin McCarthy, M.P., presided. All the principal men in the confederation were present. Mr. Sexton predicted in his address that, before the end of the session, the Irish Home Rule bill would reach the House of Lords, and that the peers would find themselves in a critical position. They would have to decide whether they would defy the electors of the United Kingdom or yield to the popular will as expressed through the House of Commons. If Ireland, Mr. Sexton continued, would heartily help Mr. Gladstone, the Grand Old Man would beat down opposition, both in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords, and also the melodramatic exhibition which the Orangemen were offering in order to bewilder and affright their British fellows. Mr. Sexton also announced that, in view of the coming release of the Paris fund, the fund now collecting for the relief of evicted tenants would soon be closed. Mr. Sexton was heartily applauded and the demonstration is expected to have an excellent influence in counteracting the effect of the Orange appeals in Great Britain.

The convention resolved without a dissenting voice to support the Home Rule bill at the second reading and at the proper time to obtain the needful amendments which will render the bill permanent and the nature of Irish rights a lasting bond of union with Great Britain. The convention also voted to establish a national fund for the promotion of the National movement.

The Tip

And a straight one is that the cloth in Russell & McDonald's two dollar mens' pants is worth double the money.

U. S. Whale Fishery.

The Boston Advertiser says: "Our whale fishery, which thirty-five or forty years ago was of such great magnitude, has dwindled down to small proportions as compared to the past, and where in 1854 we landed 76,696 barrels sperm oil, 319,8v7 barrels whale oil, and 3,445,200 pounds whalebone, our catch in 1892 footed up only 12,944 barrels sperm oil, 319,837 barrels whale oil, and 3,- pounds whalebone. The price of these products, as compared with old times, when these fisheries were at their height, shows a large decline in the value of oils, while whalebone, for which there has been less chance to procure a substitute, has increased in value many hundredfold. In 1854 the average price for the year for sperm oil was $1.48 3-4 per gallon, with whale oil at 58 5-8 cents, while whalebone averaged 39 1-4 cents per pound. The average price for these products last year was 67 1-2 cents per gallon for sperm oil, 42 1-2 cents for whale oil and $5.35 per pound for whalebone. The catch of whales by the combined fleet during 1892 was 214, against 212 in 1891. The number of vessels engaged in the business Jan. 1st, 1893, was 95, with a tonnage of 21,165, against 92, with a tonnage of 20,485, Jan. 1st, 1892, while in 1860 the fleet consisted of 569 vessels, with a tonnage of 176,848. The estimated importation of sperm oil into Atlantic ports in 1893 is placed at 10,000 to 11,000 barrels, and of whale oil 2,000 to 3,000 barrels. No estimate can be made of whalebone, so much depending on the success of the northern fleet. The stock of sperm oil on hand Jan. 1st, 1891, was 5,500 barrels, with 710 barrels whale oil and 342,100 pounds whalebone, against 7,100 barrels sperm oil, 365 barrels whale oil and 154,350 pounds whalebone last year."

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itchin and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. tts&w

Room moulding at J. W. Mellor, 76 and 78 Fort street. *

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Best Blood Purifier, LANGLEY'S Sarsaparilla

A $750 Fire Last Night.

The stores of W. Jenkinson and W. Nathan, Johnson street, were partially burned last night. The origin of the fire is not known. Damage, $750. Good and quick work was done by the fire department.

May Not Be Pressed.

Thos. Roberts, charged with forging the name of Frank Leonard, was up in the police court this morning. Roberts was remanded for a week. Leonard will then be able to attend. The money loaned Furnival by Roberts and to obtain which he is alleged to have forged a check has been paid into the bank and the case may not be pressed.

Officers, Sons of Erin.

Officers, Sons of Erin, for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Sproule; first vice-president, Thomas Deasy; second vice-president, A. St. George Flint; secretary, J. R. Ackland; treasurer, M. McTiernan; marshal, David Henry; executive committee, D. M. Carley, T. M. Jones, C. J. Quinlan, W. Cullin and Thomas Prosser. The association has a membership of eighty and is in a flourishing condition.

Conversazione Last Night.

Reformed Episcopal church conversazione last night. Programme presented: Piano duet, Mrs. Helmcken and Mrs. Higgins; song, with violin obligato, Mr. Nash; quartette, "The Arrow and the Song."; piano solo, Miss G. Wilson; solo, Miss Devereux; violin solo, Professor Strauss; quartette, "Sweet and low"; solo, Mrs. Helmcken; trio, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Helmcken and Miss Worlock; violin solo, Mr. Nash.

Dressed Well Without Money.

Four Chinese over-crowding cases were brought up in the police court to-day. Ah Moon, Ah Kung and Yue Tie were each fined $10 and $2.50 costs. Ah Kung refused to pay. He said that he had no money although he came gaudily attired to the police court. He was vaccinated and sent up to the provincial jail this afternoon. Ah Yick would not appear in answer to the summons. A warrant was ordered to issue. Several other cases of a similar nature will be heard at the end of the week.

He Walked All the Way.

Freddie Winkle, aged 14, sat in the police station to-day with his feet against a stove and a slouch hat over his eyes. Young Winkle was "brought in" by Officer Smith last night for safe keeping. He was found on the E. & N. railway bridge. He told Officer Smith that he had walked from Maple Bay along the track, a distance of 39 miles. He started on Monday afternoon and was reaching the city when taken. He was working on a farm, but had no complaint to make against his employers. He wanted to come home as he had not been home for over a year and had no money. His relatives were communicated with; they live on Niagara street. The youthful "tie-counter" was taken home this afternoon.

New Forester Lodge.

Court Columbia of the Independent Order of Foresters was inaugurated last night, with a charter membership of about 65. The following officers were installed by Court Caribou, for the new court:—C.D., J. H. Falconer; C.R., C. B. Lockhart; C. chaplain, Rev. J. E. Coombes; R. sec'y, G. R. Elliott; treas., J. P. Matthews; J.W., R. Bradley; J.B., J. Wallace; P.C.R., M. E. Cleveland; court physician, Dr. MacKechnie; V.C.R., F. Galbraith; F. sec'y, A. B. McNeil; S.W., D. R. McCrimmon; S.B., T. M. Miller; trustees, L. G. Hill, J. H. Freeman; finance committee, H. P. Ellison, P. T. Patton. After initiation and installation of officers the new court transacted considerable business. Court Columbia meets next Wednesday at 8 p.m. in St. George's Hall.

Ole was Pleasing.

Ole Oleson was played at the Victoria Theatre last evening before a fair-sized audience. The piece went very well and the audience was a satisfied one. The plot is steeped and dyed in villainy but it serves to show off Ole as an unsophisticated but honest chap, who gradually "catches on," and also to introduce some good music. The best singer in the party is John Lince, a basso. James McAlpine as Ole was good. The Swedish quartette was encored several times as was R. C. Chamberlain who played the erratic doctor, in his topical songs. Miss McAlpine the soubrette was pleasing. C battery orchestra under Prof. Pferduer made its first appearance at the theatre as a regular feature. A good programme was rendered and the audience appreciated it.

The Case Adjourned.

Mr. Justice Drake and the special jury were in their places punctually at 11 to resume the hearing of the tramway company against Patterson and McKay. Counsel on both sides had a hurried consultation after which the Attorney-General arose and explained to the court that, in consequence of the continued illness of McKay and the improbability of his being able to appear as a witness, counsel had agreed to obtain, under rule 233, his lordship's decision on the legal point that had been raised in the pleadings, viz, whether there was any legal liability on the part of the defendants in view of the fact that the company had accepted the work on the certificate of their superintendent. His lordship accordingly will hear the argument on the point to-morrow and postponed further taking evidence until a day to be fixed.

In Chambers.

(Before His Honor Mr. Justice Crease.)

Adams vs McBeath—An application on the part of the defendant that a commission should issue for the examination of Isaac Modeland and Ann Elizbeth Modeland, of Seaforth, Ont., as witnesses and for an order postponing the trial of the action until the return of the commission. Application dismissed with costs, desendant to be at liberty to opply for postponement of trial.

Special to the Times.

Victoria, B. C., March 8.—Russell, McDonald & Co. 134 Douglas street, are selling boys, four dollar suits for two dollars.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Monthly social and dance of Iolanthe club last night.

W. E. Morris has begun the rebuilding of his burned premises.

Capt. Dan McIntosh has commenced work on the canoe club's boathouse.

C battery will drill on Tuesday evening. Good Friday may be a field day.

In the police court this morning William Agues, drunk, was fined $5. Paid.

Victoria Hotel will have another billiard tournament commencing on Monday.

Special meeting of the city council this evening to consider applications of rate collector.

Captain Rudlin and the officers of the steamer Islander were photographed on Monday by Savannah.

The B. C. Benevolent Society gave away nearly $500 in charity last month. The report has not yet been given out.

Contractor Mesher is laying the foundation for R. Ward & Company's new building at the corner of Langley and Fort streets.

Sunset Lodge No. 10 K. of P. will hold a special meeting to-night at 8 p.m. for the purpose of conferring ranks. All members should be in attendance.

Miss Frances S. Mahood was married to Joseph Kirkpatrick last night by Rev. Dr. Campbell. The ceremony took place at the residence of Mr. Furnival.

A Victoria gentleman has answered the appeal of the Irish Nationalist party for financial aid by coming forward with a donation of $1000. The check for the amount was forwarded to Wm. Redmond, M.P.

The Alert did not leave for the wreck of the Michigan yesterday afternoon. The weather outside of Cape Flattery is very stormy. If it moderates the Alert will leave to-night. The Carmanah telegraph is down and no information by wire can be obtained.

The Northwest Lumbermen's Association at a recent meeting at Tacoma, resolved to abolish the use of the misnomer "Oregon Pine", and substitute "fir" the proper name. All grades of fir will be known to them in future by the same name.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Jottings of Interest to Marine Men Concisely Compiled

Steamer Danube is due from the north on Saturday.

Steamer Maude arrived from Nanaimo to-day with coal for the C.P.N. Company.

The steamer City of Kingston will wait to-morrow night for the Spider and Fly company.

PERSONAL.

Visitors and Passengers to and from the City and Province.

H. O. and Mrs. Tiedemann, late of Wellington, are in the city on their way to San Francisco, where they will locate.

Dr. John C. Davie has been unwell for several days, although he still manages to care for his practice.

Hon. Wm. Walsh, Ottawa, A.D.C. to the Governor-General, and an officer of the Grenadier Guards, is in the city.

B. Gordon and Mrs. Gordon left this morning for their old home in Manitoba.

Dr. Sproule returned from the Sound yesterday.

A. J. McColl and J. W. McColl of New Westminster are in the city.

F. H. Doty of Toronto is at the Oriental.

J. H. Pennington, owner of the wrecked steamer J. R. McDonald, and Capt. Graves, late master of the ill-fated steamer Michigan, are in the city.

F. B. Gregory, who has been in the hospital for several months, was out yesterday.

P. O. Home Plans.

Fifteen architects have sent in competitive plans for the new buildings for the Protestant Orphans' Home. An uninterested architect is busy judging them, and will make his award sometime next week.

For Better For Worse.

A happy event took place at the home Mr. William Furnival in this city yesterday. Rev. Dr. Campbell of the First Presbyterian church, united in the bonds of holy matrimony Mr. J. Kirkpatrick and Miss Francis F. Mahood, both of Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick will make Victoria their home. A few relatives and intimate friends witnessed the happy ceremony.

Tongues and sounds, mackerel, new Labrador herring and smoked salmon at Jameson's, 33 Fort street.

Collecting Subscriptions.

President Burnes, Secretary Mason and Mr. George Doughty of the B. C. Benevolent Society are around collecting the annual and other subscriptions. They are as usual meeting with splendid success.

A luxury of luxuries—Tamlkande Tea.

If you only knew how nice it is—Tamlkande Tea.

To be Docked.

The Dominion Government steamer Quadra will go into the Esquimalt dry dock shortly to receive a cleaning. She will then be commissioned for the summer season.

James Bay Retaining Wall.

It has been suggested that the city obtain from the Dominion Government, the rock being taken out out of the harbor, and have it placed in front of James Bay bridge, where it is proposed to build a retaining wall.

St. Patrick's Day Concert.

The committee of arrangements for the concert to be held in the Victoria theatre on St. Patrick's Day, by the Sons of Erin, will have a long and interesting musical programme to present to those who attend. All the best local talent has promised to take part and several ladies and gentlemen are coming over from the Sound cities to to assist. The programme will consist entirely of vocal and instrumental Irish music. His Honor the the Lieut.-Gov. and Mrs. Dewdney have accepted an invitation to attend.

A LONG ROW.

Captain Sieward and a Hunter Pull From San Juan to Victoria.

Capt. H. F. Sieward, of the schooner Mascotte arrived up from Port San Juan at 10 o'clock last night. He made the entire trip of 55 miles accompanied by one of his hunters, in a small row boat. They started from San Juan at 8 o'clock yesterday morning and had reached Jordan River before they got a breath of wind. At that point it came and a small sail was set. It aided them materially and at just 10 o'clock they reached the inner harbor. Both men were completely tired out. The object of the trip was to have a couple of guns repaired. One of them exploded smashing one of the barrels. Capt. Sieward was seen this morning and said: "We only lowered once and got 15 skins. The weather has been very rough and there are no seals now on the lower coast. We will prepare immediately for our cruise north. My Indians are now getting their canoes ready. I expect to start north in about 10 days. The W. P. Sayward which has only five skins was in San Juan as was the Minnie but I did not speak the latter. The cruise northward will be begun by most of the schooners very soon. We made good time coming from Port San Juan yesterday but I tell you it is trying to row a boat all day."

Capt. Sieward will return to Port San Juan at the earliest opportunity.

PREPARING FOR SPRING.

Mrs. Jones Tries to Hammer a Little Foresight Into Jeptha.

"Jeptha," called Mrs. Jones from upstairs, "where is the tack-hammer?"

Mr. Jones was deep in a work on national politics, and hated to be called off. But he stopped long enough to say:

"It's wherever you left it when you used it last, m'dear."

Presently Mrs. Jones came down with a cobweb on her nose.

"I've looked under the bed and in all the clothes presses, and I can't find that miserable tack-hammer."

"Have you whistled for it?" inquired Mr. Jones sarcastically.

"Oh, don't try to be funny, Jeptha. I want that tack-hammer, and must have it. Look in your secretary and see if it is there."

Mr. Jones laid his book upside down with care and began a search for the tack-hammer which lasted far into the night, but without success. He barked his shins on step-ladders, nearly brained himself on a hanging shelf, and at last, tired out sat down to contemplate his ruins. Then Mrs. Jones asked in a cool, even voice:

"Do you suppose it can be in the tool-box?"

"That's the last place where I should expect to find it," said the perspiring man, as he went on another search spell.

"Well, I vum!" he exclaimed as he fished it out, "that's the wonder of the age. Here it is. Now what are you going to do with the measily thing, Maria?"

"Nothing. I just wanted to have it handy for the spring housecleaning when it comes. It saves confusion to take time by the forelocks. Don't you think so, Jeptha?"

But Jeptha was madder than a wet hen.

A Society Idyl.

"Why is it that women are always so jealous and suspicious of each other?" asked the professor in a plaintive voice of the lady with whom he had been dancing.

"Oh, because they know each other so well. Now, there's that Kate Lawson. Do you know what she told young Anderson to-night?"

"No. Please enlighten me."

"She said she had one of the most eligible young fellows in town at her feet. Such a whopper, when everbody knows she's never had a single offer."

I can prove the truth of Miss Lawson's assertion," said the professor in his cold, calm voice, that sounded like a brook gurgling over broken glass.

"Oh, were you the man?" spitefully,

"No"—not in the least disconcerted—"She was buying her wedding shoes, and the man at her feet was the clerk who was fitting her."

"Her wedding shoes! You don't mean to say that that girl has at last caught husband?"

"So they say."

"Who is the unhappy man?"

"Myself."

Tamilkande Tea is the best. Drink Tamilkande Tea.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

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Stock Now Complete

All sizes in P. D., C. B., B. & C., D. & A. Corsets. Jackson Waists. Hygian Waists.
During this week a Corset really worth 75c. will be sold at 50c. All sizes now in stock.

ALL THE NEW AMERICAN STYLES IN LADIES' UNDERWEAR JUST IN.

The Finest Stock we have ever had.
During this week a Special Line will be offered: Chimeses at 35c. and 50c., Drawers, 35c. and 50c., Night Dresses 65c.
These Goods are well made of a splendid quality of Cotton.

INFANTS' CLOAKS AND COATS AND A FULL STOCK OF BABY LINEN.

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GENERAL DRY GOODS.
55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST.
COR. OF FORT ST.

We are now enlarging our Millinery and Cloak Show Rooms to make room for the well assorted Stock bought by Mr. Hampson while in Europe, and now daily expected.

We shall soon be in a position to show the Very Newest Goods in each Department. Wait for the Grand Opening which will shortly be announced.

Note address:

THE STANLEY HOUSE
GENERAL DRY GOODS,
55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST.
COR. OF FORT ST.

W. S. Hampson & Co.

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FOUR COMPLETE COURSES:
Commercial, Shorthand, English, Penmanship.
Day and Night Schools.

PETERBORO Open, Sailing, Paddling and Hunting
CANOES.
For sale on the monthly instalment plan. For prices and terms apply at 18 TROUNCE AVENUE, and secure one in the first shipment. fe24-1m

Argyle House.

NEW GOODS

2 Bales Flanelette.
2 Bales Ginghams.

Flanelette, 12 yards for $1.00
Ginghams, 10 yards for $1.00
White Calico, 36 inches wide, 12 yards for $1.00.
Brown Holland, 10 yards for $1.00
White Satin Stripe Muslin, 12 yards for $1.00.
Unbleached Sheeting, 2 yards wide, 5 yards for $1.00.
White Sheeting, 2 yards wide, 25c. a yard.
Lace Curtains, 50c. a pair.
White Quilts, 85c. each.

J. Horner & Co.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As complaints have been made by residents of the higher levels that they are unable to obtain water, for the reason that it is being allowed to run to waste on the lower levels, the attention of all those so wasting water is called to the provisions of the "Water Works Prohibition By-Law," under which parties guilty of improperly wasting water are liable on conviction to a penalty of $100.

E. A. WILMOT,
Water Commissioner.
January 27, 1893. ja28-tf

CALL IN AND EXAMINE OUR NEW SYSTEM

5 PER CENT. RETURNED

ON ALL AND EVERY PURCHASE MADE AT

Franck's Grocery

COR. FORT & QUADRA STS.
TELEPHONE 204.
DESPATCH USED IN DELIVERY OF GOODS.

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116 AND 118 GOVERNMENT ST.

The New New England Bakery and Restaurant is

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AT THE OLD STAND.

THREE DINING ROOMS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The Finest in the City. Meals at all hours. Telephone Call 161.

YOUNG BROS.

NEW GOODS

FOR Spring AND Summer

JUST RECEIVED.

A. GREGG & SON,

Tailors, 62 Yates St.
mar2-1m

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be carried on by Messrs. H. F. Heisterman and G. W. Haynes, under the firm name of Heisterman & Co.

Dated at Victoria this 28th day of February, 1893.

H. F. HEISTERMAN.
GEO. W. HAYNES.
feb28-1m FOSTER MACGURN.

Notice of Removal.

The office of the Spokane and Great Northern Mining Co. is removed to 104 Yates St.

WILLIAM BAINES,
fe9-1m Agent.

Rags Wanted.

Three cents a pound will be paid for clean cotton rags at this office. fe28tf

MR. BLAKE ON HOME RULE.

A Full Report of the Canadian Liberal's Speech in the British House of Commons.

Replies to Mr. Chamberlain---An Eloquent Plea for Mr. Gladstone's Bill.

London, February 20.—Mr. Blake's speech in favor of the home rule bill, delivered in the House of Commons after Mr. Chamberlain's attack, on Feb. 17, was as follows:—In referring to the speech made in the debate by the leader of the opposition, Mr. Blake said that the right honorable gentleman argued that there was a good case against the policy of home rule because Ireland had for some time been tranquil and uncoerced. But what was the true reason of Ireland's comparative tranquility? It was the prospect held out to her people that there would soon be an end of the system of government under which they had groaned for many years. A happy consummation, thanks to the unabated zeal and unfaltering fervor of the right hon. gentleman at the head of the government in the Irish cause, was now, he believed, in sight. If, however, the expectations of the Irish people should be balked, if all the difficulties which the present measure was intended to solve remained unsolved, their—he did not say it as a threat—hope turned to despair might produce results absolutely fearful to contemplate. It was a singular thing that whatever scheme of home rule might be proposed it always turned out to be impracticable in the view of the right hon. gentleman the member for West Birmingham. Yet the right hon. gentleman was, he believed, one of the oldest home rulers in Great Britain. As long ago as 1874 the right hon. gentleman announced that he approved of the home rule movement and that he was of opinion that the Irish had a right to govern themselves and manage their own affairs. The right hon. gentleman added that to concede home rule would be an advantage to both countries, for the Irish would be satisfied and the legislature here would move at an accelerated pace without the Irish members. "At present," the right hon. gentleman said, "the legislature only travelled by parliamentary train, and that was not quick enough for him." At what snail's pace did the right hon. gentleman's present train travel! Then in 1881 the right hon. gentleman pointed out that the Irish question was no new problem, that every generation in turn for 400 years had had to deal with it, that each generation had bequeathed it unsettled to its succesor, and that the removal of the English garrison at any time would have been the signal for an uprising of the people. The problem to which the right hon. gentleman referred in 1881 was less grave now in consequence of the arrangements made by the Liberal party in 1886, but it would certainly recur in an intensified form if those arrangements should fail of execution. The right hon. gentleman's great objection to the proposal made in 1886 was the non-inclusion of the Irish members, and he had pointed out how much their retention meant, and also consequences, politically of the utmost gravity, and flowing from that state of things. He agreed with the right hon. gentleman; his belief had always been that the retention of the Irish members was a most proper element in the adjustment of the question. He regretted that the right hon. gentleman now found that retention so difficult as to be impossible. Before the Liberal Unionist party had assumed its present attitude of impotence in this matter, and while yet the right hon. gentleman felt, with some remainder of the traditions of Liberalism, that the Irish question did require constructive legislation for its solution, he had put out a profuse programme which contained many of the most important elements of the present measure. But now the right hon. gentleman, finding that many of his suggestions had been adopted in the bill, declared that they were absolutely useless and impracticable.

The right hon. gentleman had asked whether the bill preserved the imperial unity, and whether the central authority would have full control of the forces for offence and defence. His answer was "Yes;" for the present measure was designed to prevent the recurrence or continuance of those very feelings to which the right hon. gentleman had alluded when he stated that the result of the solemn compact and treaty of perpetual peace between Great Britain and Ireland would produce the feeling that England's difficulty was Ireland's opportunity; but the right hon. gentleman forgot that his own statement was that that had been the feeling of Ireland for the last 400 years. The bill offered a prospect, and even a certainty, of putting an end to that state of feeling. There was force in the contention of the right hon. gentleman that the geographical situation of Ireland was a bar to separation and that the barrier would prejudice the interests of Ireland. He thanked God, however, that it was possible to reconcile the interests of Ireland as they had now been learned by the great masses of her people with the continuity of the union for all purposes of offence and defence, of managing our colonies and dependencies, of trade and trade policies and relations. With regard to the trade between the two countries, he believed that, serious as would be the loss to England, the loss to Ireland would be infinitely greater. The difficulties which William Pitt, at the time of the debate on the union had pointed out as difficulties to be guarded against by means of the union were the very ones which were involved in the series of subjects reserved to the Imperial Parliament. If the plan of local administration of local affairs, combined with a central organization for common and imperial purposes had been widely known at that time, and if it had not been discredited by the circumstances under which it had been adopted by the United States, that solution would have been adequate to accomplish every purpose for which William Pitt suggested the necessity. The union in its incorporate form, had been tried and had lamentably failed. It was necessary that the Irish should have a domestic legislature, and it was not proposed that the Act of Union should be repealed, for it would continue in full force for all proper and legitimate purposes by the free consent of the Irish people.

There was one portion of the speech of the right hon. gentleman which had sounded to him more like the speech of a Fenian head centre, and that was when the right hon. gentleman pointed out that the present measure would not satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Irish people. He said that the Irish parliament would have no control over foreign policy, no power to send ambassadors; that they were restrained from setting up an established rel'g'ou and from interfering with education, customs and trade. The Irish members accepted the provisions, which were borrowed from the Constitution of the United States, to safeguard these rights, not because they thought those rights would be violated; for he believed that the Irish majority would never, as the minority had done in the dead and evil times, use their rights to do wrong, but as practical men they accept them without any feeling of degradation or humiliation, as recording what they considered the immutable principles of civil and religious freedom. It was important from two aspects, it would soothe the apprehensions of those who were really nervous as to the new constitution and it would have practical application to attempts to transgress either the letter or the spirit of the provisions. Such attempts would furnish a plain excuse for the intervention of Imperial power. The right hon. gentleman suggested that the measure would be sowing the seed of future demands. What had been the position of this bill for many years? What had been the constant effort in Ireland? The House was actually asked to believe that an arrangement agreed to by the Irish people as satisfactory, and removing the great cause of complaint which had existed up to the present time was only sowing the seeds of future demands! The right hon. gentleman asked what guarantee there was that the bill would be accepted as a settlement. It was true that a phrase might be culled from the utterances of a distinguished man now departed to the effect that the bill of 1886 was only acepted pro tanto; but the record of that man's action and speech as the unquestionable and unchallenged representative of the Irish race in Ireland and beyond the seas was the record to which attention should be paid, and was a record of absolute, unhesitating and unequivocal acceptance of the bill of 1886 was a final settlement. The difficulties and delay which had arisen had furnished absolutely satisfactory tests and confirmation of this view. The question had been before the Irish people for seven years and there had been an unhappy difficulty in Ireland eminntly calculatd to pro— in Ireland eminently calculated to produce dissatisfaction, if it could be evoked, with the moderation of the Irish demands. He would point to the general acceptance by the Irish all over the world, of the present bill as the best and most satisfactory proof of the finality of that acceptance, on the hypothesis that the statements of the Prime Minister were effectually embodied in the bill. The right hon. gentleman urged that in the case of a struggle with America or France, Ireland would be on the side of America or France. But more so or less than now? It was impossible to get absolute securites in respect of the future of countries; but as far as reason could give a ground for security, there was the absolute assurance that the condition of things as it was before 1886 was infinitely less advantageous to this country in the emergency suggested than it would be after the present bill had passed.

Then the right hon. gentleman suggested financial difficulties, and put the case of the Irish Parliament refusing the collection of taxes. The Irish revenue was mainly to consist of excise, and the not too liberal provision of the Prime Minister would have to be strenuously exercised to get any revenue at all. But the raising of Imperial revenue for Imperial purposes was a different thing. Whatever was essential for the exercise of the taxing power of the common Parliament in which Irishmen were properly represented ought to be given, and no doubt would be given, in the bill. The right hon. gentleman further suggested that volunteers and armed forces might be raised in Ireland. The whole of these suggestions were most baseless and fanastic. They meant that concord, contentment and peace between the two countries were to produce a last state of affairs worse than that which the very reverse of these conditions had produced. During all this time the power to place troops in Ireland and to blockade her ports remained. The only thing that was changed was the bare idea of the necessity for such action vanished for ever.

On the subject of the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, the House had the right hon. gentleman's own record. The right hon. gentleman had repeatedly declared that the continued representation of the Irish people in the Imperial Parliament did effectively produce the supremacy which he now questioned. That was the right hon. gentleman's ground for voting against the bill in 1886, and now, when Irish representation was conceded, the supremacy withered to nothing before the right hon. gentleman's eyes. Did the right hon. gentleman wish to keep up Dublin Castle and the bureaucratic control of Ireland, which no man had more effectively denounced than he? The right hon. gentleman suggested the case of the Irish parliament initiating land legislation of which the British Parliament did not approve, and urged that there would be no power to check such legislation. Apart from the land Ireland was in crime abnormally low among the countries of the world. The main lines for the solution of the land problem had now been laid down, and the machinery was ready to hand. It was gigantic business of detail only now. When the land with securities—for he was no separatist and no confiscator, and would take no one's property without just compensation—the Irish legislature would find no occasion for a Plan of Campaign, and if such a movement were started, the legislature, being responsible for peace, order and good government, would know how to deal with it. The right hon. gentleman suggested that large salaries might be paid to ecclesiastics for services not rendered, so as to constitute a practical ecclesiastical endowment. He should regard any such plan as an unworthy artifice to evade the spirit of the law, deserving of the contempt of every honest man, and meriting the stern and speedy intervention of Imperial authority. Under the existing conditions provision was made, without remonstrance from any party, by which those most competent to deal with certain hospitals were appointed to the posts. Was that an iniquitous endowment of religion?

The right hon. gentleman remarked that the supremacy of parliament was "reverently noticed in the preamble." It was not necessary to notice it anywhere. It was unquestioned; and it had been admitted by the right hon. gentleman himself that by the retention of the Irish members that supremacy was an indisputable fact. He did not object to the repetition of indisputable facts in an act of parliament, he did not object to truisms in an act of parliament—because he wished that they were always contained in an act of parliament. There was not a man in that House but believed and knew that this act of parliament would leave the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament intact in all its parts. But the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament would be used only under conditions in which the obvious intent of the act meant that it should be used. If the right hon. gentleman suggested that supremacy of the Imperial parliament was to be used in the way of constant, continuous operative review and reconsideration of Irish legislation and administration the last state of Ireland would be worse than the first. It would be better in that case that Irishmen should not be called upon to carry out a sham system of self-government free from the responsibility which attached to and could not be divested from substantial power. Nor did

Continued on page 7.

Mackie's Pure Highland Scotch Whiskies

MACKIE'S SELECTED LAGAVULIN.

MACKIE'S VERY RARE OLD SPECIAL.

MACKIE'S OLD BLEND of the WHITE HORSE Cellar.

The famous LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY, ISLAND OF ISLAY, SCOTLAND. The Lagavulin Whisky is famous for its fine quality, being made from pure Scotch Malt only, and has long been the favorite beverage of Sportsmen. The most eminent Physicians of the day prescribe it where a stimulant is required.

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Laphroaig Distillery, Islay,
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THE NORTHERN PACIFIC Railroad Company,

the Shortest Route to

Japan and China.

Proposed Sailing of Steamers:
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

WILL LEAVE VICTORIA

S. S. TACOMA, March 21st

And thereafter the permanent service of the Company's regular steamers.

For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
Gen. Agts. Trounce Avenue, Victoria, or
E. E. BLACKWOOD,
Agt. N. P. R. R. Co., Victoria. se20

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

THE IMPERIAL SHORT ROUTE TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

TABLE OF SAILING.
(Subject to change and individual postponement.)

Steamships.	Arrive Victoria About.	Leave Victoria.
Empress of China..	Feb. 15, 1893	Mar. 6, 1893
Empress of India...	Mar. 15, "	Apr. 3, "
Empress of Japan..	Apr. 12, "	Apr. 24, "
Empress of China..	May 3, "	May 15, "
Empress of India ..	May 24, "	June 5, "
Empress of Japan..	June 14, "	June 26, "
Empress of China..	July 5, "	July 17, "
Empress of India ..	July 26, "	Aug. 7, "
Empress of Japan	Aug. 16, "	Aug. 28, "
Empress of China..	Sept. 6, "	Sept. 18, "
Empress of India	Sept. 27, "	Oct. 16, "
Empress of Japan..	Oct. 25, "	Nov. 13, "
Empress of China..	Nov. 22, "	Dec. 11, "

And about every month thereafter.

This New Steamship Route between the American Continent and Japan and China is 300 miles shorter than any other route, and as the contract for the carriage of the mails require a fast speed, the time hitherto taken to reach the Orient has been materially lessened.

TICKETS to and from all points on American, European and Asiatic Continents.

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GEO. McL. BROWN,
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Vancouver, B. C.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER
JOAN
J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after August 23rd, 1892,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:
CALLING AT WAY PORTS:

Leave Victoria..........Tuesday 5 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox..........Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Valdez Island......Thursday, 7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo..........Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria..........Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

For Honolulu,

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Wednesday, March 15, 1893, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer
Alemeda..........FRIDAY, March 31st 1893 3 p.m.
Or immediately on arrival of the Eng sh mails

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.
General Agents.
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PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 7 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails.

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Umatilla - - - - March 11

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CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,
(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE No. 17,
Taking effect April 1, 1892

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock, a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock

For Moresby Island Friday at o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the first and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLTON, General Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE No. 17.
To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Friday, September 30th, 1892.
Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

Miles from Victoria.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	STATIONS.
	De. 8:00 A M	De. 2:30 P M	VICTORIA
1	8:04	2:34	RUSSELL'S
4	8:14	2:44	ESQUIMALT
11	8:39	3:09	GOLDSTREAM
20	9:14	3:38	SUMMIT SIDING
26	9:34	4:04	SHAWNIGAN LAKE
31	9:44	4:14	COBBLE HILL
35	9:57	4:20	McPHERSON'S
38	10:07	4:39	KOKSILAH
40	10:12	4:44	DUNCAN'S
43	10:22	4:54	SOMENOS
53	10:48	5:16	CHEMAINUS
59	11:00	5:33	OYSTER BAY SID'G
73	Ar. 11:50		NANAIMO (Ar.)
	De. 11:59	6:14	NANAIMO (De.)
	Ar. 12:14 P M	A. 6:29	WELLINGTON

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	Miles from Wellington.
VICTORIA	Ar. 12:24 P M	Ar. 5:58 P M	78
RUSSELL'S	12:20	5:54	77
ESQUIMALT	12:10	5:44	74
GOLDSTREAM	11:45 A M	5:19	67
SUMMIT SIDING	11:10	4:50	58
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	10:50	4:24	52
COBBLE HILL	10:40	4:14	47
McPHERSON'S	10:27	3:53	43
KOKSILAH	10:17	3:49	40
DUNCAN'S	10:12	3:44	38
SOMENOS	10:02	3:34	35
CHEMAINUS	9:30	3:12	26
OYSTER BAY SID'G	9:15	2:55	19
NANAIMO (Ar.)	8:34		5
NANAIMO (De.)	8:25	2:14	
WELLINGTON	De. 8:10	De. 1:59	

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

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H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.
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Asst. Gen. Fgt. and Pass. Agt.

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Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (no change of cars) composed of

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SPEED 18 knots — Victoria Route. — S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON." — TONNAGE 1117

8 00 am	Lv	Mi	...*Tacoma...	110	Ar	5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	28	....Seattle....	82	Lv	3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38	Lv	11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria†...	Mi	Lv	8 30 pm

Steamers City of Kingston and City of Seattle make connections at Port Townsend for passengers from Bellingham Bay points to Victoria and return.

Whatcom Route.
S.S. CITY OF SEATTLE.

6 00 pm	Lv	Mi	..‡†Tacoma...	132	Ar	4 30 pm
9 00 pm	Lv	28	.... Seattle....	100	Lv	2 30 pm
12 15 am	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend.	55	Lv	11 30 am
2 45 am	Lv	101	.. Anacortes..	21	Lv	9 15 am
7 45 am	Ar	123	..Fairhaven..	3	Lv	8 00 am
6 10 am	Ar	131	....Sehome...	1	Lv	7 30 am
4 30 am	Ar	132	...Whatcom ..	Mi	Lv	6 00 am

‡Close connections with Northern Pacific trains from Portland and San Francisco.

Steamers City of Kingston and City of Seattle make close connections at Tacoma wharf with trains to and from Portland, and with the east and west bound overland trains.

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	Mi			A	
11 00 pm	Lv	28	...*Seattle....	58	Ar	[illegible] pm
12 30 am	Lv	39	.Port Madison	47	Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv	45	...Kingston...	41	Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	49	.Port Gamble.	21	Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	.Port Ludlow.	13	Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	86	‡Pt. Townsend	Mi	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Saturday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent
Victoria B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass' Agent,
121 First Washington, Portland Or

AUCTION SALES.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

Under instructions from A. R. Milne, Esq., Receiver of Wrecks, we will sell by

PUBLIC :: AUCTION

—AT—

SALESROOM, WHARF ST,

At 12 o'clock noon,

Wednesday, 15th March, 1893,

THE WRECK

J. R. McDONALD

As she now lies in South Saanich Bay.

TERMS CASH.

JOSHUA DAVIES,

m6 Auctioneer.

THE FAMILY TOOL CHEST.

A Useful and Ornamental Box for Holding Tools.

A tool-chest is a most important adjunct to a well-regulated household. Whether one lives in the country or city, it is a troublesome and expensive matter to send for a workman every time a lock is out of order, or any simple repairing is to be done. Twice as much energy is generally expended in getting the carpenter or locksmith as would have been necessary to do the work yourself. The only way to have tools handy is to have a box expressly for them, to fit it up with good serviceable tools, and to make each member of the family, guilty of not restoring one of them to its proper receptacle, liable to a fine.

A good stout box, such as any grocer will sell for ten cents, can be made so ornamental that it may become part of the sitting-room furniture. Put it together with screws, drawing out as many of the nails as you can; get a quantity of narrow pine molding and fasten it around three sides of the box, but not the cover, mitre the corners neatly and put it on with thin brads in a workmanlike manner; fasten the cover on with big brass hinges put on the outside. These you will doubtless have to send to some large city house-furnishing store for, as well as for a brass handle for either end, but the cost will be trifling. Get at the same time a brass lock and escutcheon. Before you apply these, give the box two coats of dark oak stain and two of varnish, but see that each successive coat is thoroughly dry before you apply the next. It is quite a fad with wealthy people to have old English and Florentine oaken chests in their halls or dining-rooms, and you will find your box, besides being useful, is a really pretty piece of furniture.

My own son has such a box, of which he is the sole owner, having paid for the tools with money earned in doing all sorts of odd jobs for the house. If a trunk key is lost, with a blank key and his file he makes one which would otherwise have cost twenty cents, besides the labor of taking the lock from the trunk to get it fitted. Include in your toolchest a glue-pot, which can be manufactured from an empty tomato can, and one which has held condensed milk.—Prudence Rhodes, in American Agriculturist.

How To Avoid Wrinkles.

Wrinkles, and how to avoid them, was a theme at a woman's meeting the other day. There was a grandmother there whose only outward sign of the position lay in dignity, not in face lines. There were also a society woman who had kept a smooth brow in spite of receptions and dinners, and a "business woman" whose skin was delightfully unwrinkled.

The grandmother claimed that the ivory state of her complexion was due to the simple rule that she never washed her face in cold water. The society woman said, "Be calm, be calm, and ever more be calm," but most women would prefer to indulge in the luxury of a semi-occasional emotion even at the expense of a line on their foreheads.

The business woman stated with business-like directness that once every day, usually just before retiring, she sat for five minutes in a dark room, her eyes closed, her hands folded in her lap, her feet resting upon a stool and her mind resolutely kept free from every vestige of thought. When she has the opportunity she indulges in this resting process oftener.—New York World.

Neatness is Necessary to Prettiness.

Neatness is not only a good thing for a girl, but it is a very important thing. Girls all wish to look well, and it is expected of them to look pretty. The intricacies of their dress and the variety of colors worn make it imperative there be no appearance of neglect. The want of a hook or a button, the drop of the underskirt and the soil of garment or skin are sufficient to mar any amount of native prettiness. The hand, though white and well shaped, is repulsive if it is not immaculately clean and the taper fingers finished with well manicured nails, and so are well shaped feet, even in Cinderella proportioned shoes or in shoes that lack buttons. Fashion decrees and good sense indorses that a young woman must be tidy and trim in her dress, and to be this neatness is the first requirement. It is therefore essential that a part of every girl's training should be the formation of habits of neatness, and that this training be early begun. If a young woman's education in this particular has been neglected, she should begin at once to rectify the mistake in her rearing.—Baltimore Herald.

To Whiten Red Arms.

One of the hardest trials to endure philosophically is the very common redness and roughness of the arms when they are displayed in evening dress. This may be overcome in time by the following treatment. Wash the arms every night in water as hot as can be borne, with soap, and rub them vigorously with a nail brush. Dry on a rough towel, and rub in any preferred preparation of glycerine—with rose water or cucumber jelly—until it is quite absorbed. In a month the arms should be smooth and white.

There will be serious trouble if you don't overcome those dyspeptic symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine you need.

MR. BLAKE ON HOME RULE.

[Continued from page 7]

the right hon. gentleman himself in days gone by think otherwise, because he had said that the practical control of the Irish people over Irish affairs was an aspiration which he assented to as a reasonable end to be attained.

Then as to the veto of the crown, the normal action as to bills presented to the Irish Parliament for their assent would be the same as in the Imperial Parliament. The Viceroy, as representing the Queen, would act upon the advice of the cabinet. The Viceroy would occupy a dual position. He would act ordinarily upon the advice of the cabinet, but he was also an Imperial officer, and express power was in fact reserved to him to give instructions with regard to any particular bill, and in case of those instructions being received he would act ministerially on behalf of the Imperial Parliament. The right hon. gentleman said that that would involve the resignation of the Irish ministers. He thought not; he thought that it would plant them more firmly in their offices if the power was unwisely used. They could not be called upon to resign for an act for which they were not responsible. The policy of both Imperial Ministers and of the Imperial Parliament ought to be one of non-interference, save in cases where the spirit and letter of the act under which the Irish Legislature was created was violated. With regard to the protection of the minorities, he could say that the rights of minorities were as dear to Irishmen as they were to Englishmen. (Hear, hear, and cries of "Oh." The right hon. gentleman had made some suggestions with regard to concurrent legislation. Of course the Imperial Parliament, having power to carry out concurrent legislation, would have the power to give effect to that legislation, although it was obvious that any step of that kind would be a serious one. The right hon. gentleman offered no guarantee to the hon. member for Waterford that the powers for the protection of the Irish minorities would be used. But Irishmen do not ask for guarantees. They depend upon their own honor and good faith and upon their determination to carry out the conditions of this compact on their part. He believed that the letter and the spirit of this act of parliament would be observed by the Irish parliament, and all that Irishmen asked, whilst they observed that letter and spirit, the imperial parliament would observe also. If the Irish legislature violated that letter and that spirit the imperial parliament would have the moral right and actual power to interfere and to redress. The right honorable gentleman suggested that the interference of 80 Irish members would make things difficult in the imperial parliament if that power was put into action. But what would 103 Irish representatives in that imperial do? To hear the right honorable gentleman speak it would be supposed that there was no Irish question in existence, that there were no Irish representatives to interfere with the Newcastle programme or with proposals for the settlement of the Irish land question. Let honorable members look at the situation. Look at what they had suffered during the last few years.

How many ministries had been made and unmade by the Irish members against the will of the other divisions of the United Kingdom? Let them ask themselves what was the position today? What made this ministry? What could unmake it? But honorable members talked as if all this did not exist. The Irish members, on imperial, on English, on Scotch, and on Irish questions, had forced upon successive ministries the conviction they must consider what was the best policy they could adopt for Ireland. The result of the action of the Irish representatives had made the position of the imperial ministries intolerable; they had found their path obstructed, and had found no peace nor ease. The bill put forward no plan for reducing the number of the Irish members and for reducing their power for mischief, for abstracting from them the power to interfere with all local legislation for England, Scotland and Wales, and, more than all, for removing the cause for Irish members dealing with those concerns otherwise than upon their merits. Difficulties there possibly might be in the way of attaining the end in view, and no doubt the proposals of the bill might involve logical inconsistencies; but the English people had never yet been intimidated by logical inconsistency from adopting great and beneficial changes in their constitution when they had in view the redressing of evils or the conferring of benefits upon the community. He believed that under the new plan the dual parliament would have the same opportunities of discharging its imperial duties that it now had. It was true that the Irish members would be subject to some inconvenience in having to come here to take their part in the work of the imperial parliament. It was an inconvenience to them but not to the honorable gentlemen opposite, whom he would ask to allow them to bear that inconvenience. (Laughter and cheers.) The right honorable gentleman, the member for West Birmingham, had pointed out that there would be no relief under the proposed bill; but he had now indicated that there would on the contrary, be every relief. If they would not take home rule in form they would hereafter have to take it in substance, for, ultimately, English legislation would come to be specially dealt with by Englishmen; Scotch legislation by Scotchmen, and Welsh legislation by Welshmen. It would be found in practice that certain other adjustments would furnish good practical solutions of the enormous mass of theoretical objections put forward by the opponents of this home rule scheme. It was urged that the parliamentary system under the new plan was to work only by corruption; but had the right hon. gentleman and his friends never before heard of Irish grants? Why, what had been the course adopted by this country towards Ireland for years past? They had been trying to placate her with sops.

With regard to the protection of minorities, he rejoiced to know that there was in the minds of the Liberal party a trust which was founded in the honesty and good faith and equity of the great majority of the Irish people. He rejoiced to think that the restrictions were not proposed in a form and with allusions which would make them degrading to, and would render them difficult of acceptance by the Irish people. The Liberal party said that they reposed confidence in Ireland; that confidence would not be abused. The government said to them: Agree to the insertion in this bill of provisions which are, after all, only the recorded declarations of the true principles of liberty; which are inconsistent with the exercise of tyranny by a majority over the minority, and which recognize the sacred rights of individuals. They, therefore, freely agreed to the insertion of those safeguards. He regarded this as a great advantage, and hon. members having recorded certain principles of civil and religious liberty as fit and proper to be applied to Ireland, might some day feel themselves able to apply those principles to themselves. He would not argue with the right hon. gentleman the question of minority in reference to religion and education, because the principles to be adopted received the imprimatur of the right hon. gentleman himself in a printed plan. He would set the right hon. gentleman in print against the right hon. gentleman in speech. The right hon. gentleman had also referred to the land question and to the restrictive periods in reference to other matters. What would happen if this bill were not to pass? They would have these questions with them not for three years, but for all time.

The bill also suggested machinery for compensation. The member for West Birmingham thought that the second chamber, which was to be constituted, was no use, and said that he would like to vote against it; but the second chamber now to be constituted was very much better than the one proposed in the former bill. The present measure recognized the principle of election, though the franchise was, in its case, necessarily of restricted character, seeing the duties which the chamber would be called upon to perform. It was, in fact, designed to give reasonable protection to the minority in Ireland; and it afforded two opportunities, each of the greatest value—first, full discussion and debate by an elected body; and, secondly, by preventing the popular chamber from insisting absolutely upon any measure by giving it a joint vote. Thus it did not oppose an absolute bar to the settled will of the people of Ireland; if it did he confessed that it would be absolutely intolerable. The bill would afford ample opportunity for parliament and this country to consider any particular matter, and afforded full security against rash, hasty, or ill-considered legislation.

Right hon. gentleman had spoken of Ulster. He had never been able to understand the deep interest that English people took in Ulster. He would tell them why he said this. If there was a part of Ireland which would be able to take care of itself in the Dublin parliament that part was Ulster. Whether it was on account of the numbers of its population, or by reason of its intelligence, its education, its property or its enterprise, Ulster was absolutely capable of taking care of itself—(cheers)—not by those violent institutions and rebellious methods which had been heard of as existing there, but by taking part and lot with the rest of its fellow-countrymen in the deliberations of its own assembly, and by uniting in an effort to make Ireland what she ought to be. Ireland did not demand separation; but the leader of the opposition, having lost his power to coerce, thought fit to exercise his power to taunt Irish members, and found no more generous name for their country than an "arbitrarily selected area," telling them that arbitrarily selected area had no better right or claim to demand home rule than a fragment of one of her own provinces. The right hon. gentleman ignored the immutable decrees of providence, which had given to Ireland a boundary the most distinct and marked that could be conceived—the streak of inviolate sea. He ignored the history of an ancient kingdom, and passed by the treachery and corruption by which she had been cheated out of her rights. But that country, no arbitrarily selected area, was one country after all, and one country would remain; and he believed Protestant Ulster would scorn the suggestion that she should part her fortunes from the remainder of the island. The whole policy of the right hon. gentleman was based upon a most pessimistic view; but he himself believed in a better future for Ireland. Let them not deny in action the possibility of the supplications which they made at the commencement of their deliberations, that Almighty God would be graciously pleased to guide their counsels, and to unite together all persons in these realms in true Christian love and charity. Let them now and henceforward bend their energies in that direction, and he believed that towards that result the first and most vitalstep would be to turn this bill into law.

The organ of the government, the Daily News, refers to Mr. Blake's speech and its delivery thus: Mr. Blake delivered a powerful, occasionally brilliant, maiden speech, which created a profound impression. The audience included at the commencement Mr. Chamberlain, but at the end of a quarter of an hour the right hon. gentleman left his seat and was passing out, Mr. Blake being at the moment dealing with his statements made in 1886 on the question of the retention of the Irish members. A burst of ironical cheering breaking forth, Mr. Chamberlain halted on the way, and stopped to ask Sir Charles Dilke if Mr. Blake was alluding to him. Apparently being answered in the affirmative, he sat down on the front bench by Sir Charles, remaining for a quarter of an hour, when he pursued his journey towards the door, this time without interruption. Whilst he was still present Mr. Blake pointed out that many of the objections taken by the right hon. gentleman in 1886 had been met in the new bill, and now he declared the amendment useless. Through the first half hour Mr. Blake was evidently laboring under a sense of embarrassment in his novel position. As he warmed to his theme he cast off the temporary nervousness and was at perfect ease. By way of peroration he made effective reference to the prayer with which each day's proceedings in the House of Commons opened, containing a supplication to Almighty God that he would be "graciously pleased to guide our counsel by uniting all persons and estates of the realm in true Christian love and charity." "Let us," said Mr. Blake, "not deny in action the possibility of the prayer. Let us now and henceforth bend our energies towards its accomplishment, and I believe for that accomplishment the first and most effective step would be to pass this bill into law."

A Sample Suit.

Brown.—"I got a lot of samples. My wife did the rest."—Harper's Bazar.

And the Dog Wagged His Tail.

The woman with the dog was making herself obnoxious to everybody by her silly fondling of the animal, which, by the way, was a fine one, as dogs go. Finally a man sitting near made a remark that the woman overheard and she fired up.

"I'd have you know, sir," she said, "that this is no cur. It is a well-bred dog, sir," and she put her arms about its neck.

"I beg your pardon, madam," he responded, politely. "I said nothing against the dog. He has my sympathy. I've often noticed that well-bred dogs are owned by ill-bred people," and the dog wagged his tail for some reason or other.

That is All.

Only two weeks, that is all the time our clothing sale will last. 134 Douglas street.

SELLING AT COST

Overcoats, Macintoshes, Melissa Capes, Rubber Coats

100 Boys' Overcoats at Half Price.

B. WILLIAMS & Co.,

97 Johnson Street. Clothiers and Hatters.

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.),

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL (Used principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes). | **THE SOUTH FIELD COAL** (Steam Fuel).

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL

(House and Steam Coal) are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating power unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent.

Dec. 30.

Victoria's Leading Merchants

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VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MIL.
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

The Conservatory of Music.
MISS L. ADAMS, PRINCIPAL.
97 Quadra street,
Competent and Experienced Staff of Teachers
SINGING, HARMONY, PIANO, ORGAN VIOLIN, MANDOLIN & GUITAR.
Applications to be made to the Principal.

CHAS. E. REDFERN
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER
Chronometers rated by Transit Observations.
NO. 43 GOVERNMENT STREET.

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At moderate charges, at
Colonist's Printing Office
Telephone 192.
38 FORT STREET.

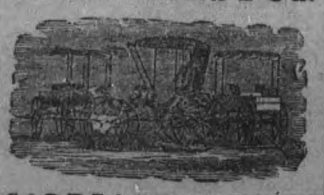
MUNROE MILLER,
Printer and Binder.
77 Johnson Street.

Are You In It?
The best investment a business man can make is a judicious expenditure in newspaper advertising. It is better than real estate. If only a small ad. is wanted try a card in this column.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, m29-tf 45 Third street Victoria

JOHN MESTON



CARRIAGE MAKER
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets
VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,
The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - - Manager

CHEAP TEETH.
I offer to furnish 500 patients for the next sixty days with my improved Artificial Teeth for nearly one half the usual price. Remember that they are not common rubber plates, but an art in dental science. The latest method used for all dental operations. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Old gold bought or taken in exchange for dental work. Remember DR. HARTMAN'S Dental Parlors, 73½ Government Street. fe24-tf

Use German Magic Pile Cure.

GOING TO

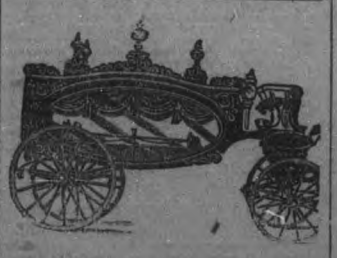
Jewelers or so-called Opticians for Glasses is equivalent to going to a blacksmith for Jewelry. If your vision is defective consult the

ONLY OPTICIANS

F. W. Nolte & Co.

(Successors to Hyams)

27 FORT STREET



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Funeral Director and Embalmer,
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THOS. SPENCE,
Notary Public and Land Agent
KELOWNA
Okanagan Mission, B.C.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

WARNING.

Notice is hereby given that all parties are warned against trespassing or purchasing any part of the lands comprised in the following pre-emption records on Campbell River or Duncan's Bay, about the so-called town of Duluth, as all the following parties, or persons purchasing therefrom, are trespassers. We are informed that some of these persons have had a portion of the land surveyed as townsite and are endeavoring to impose the lots on the public.

Name.	No. of P. R.	Date.	Acreage.
F. Nurms	222	4th Septemb'r, 1889	160
M. Phipps	176	17th Decemb'r, 1889	160
A. J. Galergno	514	7th October, 1891	160
Brown & Crawford	558	7th December, 1891	320
John McKenzie	587	4th January, 1892	160
Campbell & Smith	603	20th February, 1892	320
J. M. Leigh	660	6th June, 1892	160

THE MACLAREN ROSS LUMBER COMPANY, Limited.

mar3-tf-d&w

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor: An advertisement appears in your columns which does us and many others a great injustice. I refer to that of Ross, McLaren & Co. re the townsite of Duluth. None of the land referred to in the advertisement is in any way conected with the townsite of Duluth. Our land, as well as any other that has been platted or added to Duluth is ours in fee simple by virtue of a crown grant issued two years ago, and the title is indisputable.

Very respectfully,
KING & CASEY.

Best aid to the Amateur, the Artist, and to those fond of a beautiful Home. 36 Colored Pictures given with a year's subscription for only $4.00. Complete instructions and designs given for Embroidery, Wood Carving, China Painting, Modeling, Oil, Water and Mineral Color Painting, and every branch of Home Decoration. No home is complete without this beautifully illustrated guide.

Everyone who sends $4 direct to our office for one year's subscription will get **Free, as a Premium,** a copy of our exquisite water-color fac-simile — "The Trysting Place," size 27x23 inches — which has never been sold for less than $10, and which makes a most beautiful gift for any occasion.

Sample copy of the Magazine, with 3 Colored Pictures, sent for 20c. Catalogue Free.

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Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

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ARCHITECT,
93½ Douglas Street.

TO DEPOSITORS

The British Columbia Land & Investment Agency, Ld.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALLSOP & MASON.)

Paid up Capital, $250,000. Reserve, $80,000.

In view of the low rate of interest given by the Dominion Savings Bank Department, and the restrictions imposed as to the amount to be deposited, this Company is now prepared to receive money on deposit, in large or small amounts, at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on favorable terms as to notice, etc.

ja19-1m

The Best

Place in the City to purchase your Boots and Shoes is at the Store of

A. B. Erskine,

Cor. Government and Johnson Sts.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Property at Moderate Rates of Interest.

STRAIGHT LOANS FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

—APPLY TO THE—

North British Canadian Investment Co.

LIMITED.

ARTHUR ROBERTSON, Agent, 6 Bastion Square, Victoria.

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THE JAPANESE BAZAAR,

Largest Stock of New Goods and at very Low Prices.

Fresh Importations by Every Steamer.

T. S. FUTCHER,

Importer and Retailer.

41 FORT ST., VICTORIA, B. C

An Atlantic Voyage

Tickets for passage to or from Great Britain and Europe issued at LOWEST RATES. Berths reserved by telegraph without extra charge.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,

AGENTS,

Cunard, Inman and White Star Steamship Lines

S. A. STODDART,

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,

68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1 25.

And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practicle experience of over 25 years. mar1

SHAKE

The cry of dull business and apply the remedy of cheerfulness. Business is picking up splendidly throughout the Province. Don't scare it away by grumbling. Get your Spring Circulars from the

VICTORIA PRINTING COMPANY. Telephone 450. 47½ Government St

PROVINCIAL ESTIMATES.

Estimates for the Year 1893-94 Sent Down to the House Yesterday Afternoon.

Detailed Statement of the Anticipated Revenue and Receipts for the Fiscal Year.

The estimates for the financial year ending June 30th, 1894, were presented to the House yesterday.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

Dominion of Canada, annual payment of interest at 5 per cent	$ 29,151 05
Dominion of Canada, annual payment of subsidy to government and legislature	35,000 00
Dominion of Canada, annual payment of grant per capita on 97,613)	78,000 00
Dominion of Canada, annual payment for lands conveyed for railway	100,000 00
Land sales	175,000 00
Land revenue	9,000 00
Timber royalty and licenses	20,000 00
Survey fees	300 00
Rents (exclusive of land)	150 00
Rents (timber leases)	25,000 00
Free miners' certificates	25,000 00
Mining receipts general	17,000 00
Licenses	35,000 00
Marriage licenses	4,000 00
Real property tax	90,000 00
Personal property tax	93,000 00
Wild land tax	63,000 00
Income tax	8,000 00
Provincial tax	60,000 00
Registered taxes (all denominations)	300 00
Tax sale deeds	100 00
Revenue service re funds	100 00
Fines and forfeitures	12,000 00
Law stamps	10,000 00
Probate fees	3,000 00
Registry fees	45,000 00
Assay office fees	600 00
Asylum for the insane	1,500 00
Printing office receipts	6,000 00
Sale of government property	300 00
Reimbursement in aid	6,500 00
Interest	45,000 00
Interest on investment of sinking funds	15,500 00
"Chinese restriction act, 1884" (Dominion government refund)	35,000 00
Sale of consolidated statutes	100 00
Miscellaneous receipts	11,000 00
Total revenue	$1,058,691 45

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

Estimated surplus funds available from 1893	500,000 00
Total	$1,558,691 45
Public debt	$ 155,450 95
Civil government (salaries)	154,100 00
Administration of justice (salaries)	121,524 00
Legisltion	31,900 00
Public institutions (maintenance	26,600 00
Hospitals and charities	44,750 00
Administration of justice other than salaries	57,500 00
Education	184,055 00
Transport	5,500 00
Rent	48 50
Revenue services	11,000 00
Public works—	
Works and buildings	105,800 00
Government house	3,750 00
Roads, streets, bridges and wharves	201,800 00
Surveys	50,000 00
Miscellaneous	70,830 00
Total	$1,233,697 95

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.

Repairs to government buildings, Victoria, $1,000; repairs to government buildings, Nanaimo, $200; repairs to government buildings, Yale district, $500; repairs to government buildings, Lillooet district, $200; repairs to government buildings, Cassiboo district, $200; repairs to government buildings, East Kootenay district, $200; repairs to government buildings, West Kootenay district, $500; repairs to government buildings, Cowichan, $100; gaol at Victoria, repairs, $200; asylum for the insane (sundry requirements), $500; court house, Vancouver (construction and furniture), $35,000; court house, Nelson (construction and furniture), $8,000; court house, Port Simpson (construction and furniture), $700; court house, Vernon (fencing, etc.), $300; court house, New Westminster (enlargement of vault, repairs, and improving grounds, $2,000; recorder's office at West Kootenay, $1,500; recorder's office at Osoyoos, $1,500; lock-up at Kasio, $1,000; gaol at New Westminster (repairs), $1,000; lock-up at North Bend, $500; Provincial Home for Destitute Persons (construction), $15,000; furniture for government offices, $3,000; improvement for government reserves, Victoria, $1,000; insurance of government buildings, $3,000; public school, South Vancouver (construction and furniture, $1,500; public school, Ducks, (construction and furniture), $800; public school, Kasio (construction and furniture), $2,000; public school, Genoa (construction and furniture), $800; public school, Malahat (construction and furniture), $800; public school, English (construction and furniture), $800; public school, Glenvally (construction and furniture),$800; public school, Clover Valley (construction and furniture), $1,500; public school,Ketiwna (construction and furniture), $1,000; public school, Armstrong (construction and furniture), $1,000; public school, Strawberry Vale (construction and furniture), $800; public school, Ferndale (construction and furniture), $800; public school, Bowen Island (construction and furniture), $800; public school, Burnaby (construction and furniture, $1,599; public school, Highland (construction and furniture), $800; public school, Vernon (construction and furniture), $5,000; public school, Ladner (construction and furniture), $800; public school, North Nicomen (construction and furniture), $800; public school, Round Prairie (construction and furniture), $800; public school, North Nicomen (construction and furniture), $800; public schools throughout the province (furniture, repairs, etc.,), $5,000.

Repairs to building, $300; furniture, $1,200; fuel and light, $700; water, $200; improving grounds, $200; fencing, $500; gardener, $600; miscellaneous, $50.

Victoria district, including $1,000 for Carey road, $9,000; Esquimalt district, including $1,000 for bridging Muir and Coal creeks, $8,000; Cowichan district, $8,000; Cowichan-Alberni Trail (improving), $1,500; Islands district, $4,000; Nanaimo district, $7,000; Alberni district, $4,000; Comox district, $10,000; New Westminster district, $10,000; Yale district, $22,000;Lillooet district, including road to Lillooet bridge, $2,000, $7,000; Cariboo district, $7,000; road to Horsefly mines, $2,000; Cassiar district, $3,000 East Kootenay district, $12,500; West Kootenay district, $30,000; main Trunk road, $25,000; Victoria and Nanaimo trunk road (Goldstream to Shawnigan), $500; Granite creek road, completion, $2,000; Nanaimo and Alberni trunk road, $3,000; road to forks of Quesnelle, completion, $1,500; bridge, forks of Quesnelle, $5,000; Knight's inlet—Chilcotin trail, $2,000; road, Okanagan to Boundary creek, $3,000; wharf at Cortes Island, $800; wharf at Penticton, $1,500; wharf at New Denver, $1,000; Soda creek ferry subsidy, $500; Chimney creek ferry subsidy, $600; Canoe creek ferry subsidy, $600; Thompson river ferry subsidy, $500; Big Bar ferry subsidy, $300; bridge, north arm Fraser river, aid in construction to be paid to municipalities on completion, $5,000.

Throughout the province, $50,000.

Advertising, $7,500; stationery, $11,000; postage, $4,600; telegrams, $2,500; fuel and light, $5,000; library, legislative and departmental, $600; library, attorney-general's department, $500; refunds, $4,000; premium on guarantee bonds, $1,000; fire department, Victoria, $500; fire department, Nanaimo, $500; fire deparment, New Westminster, $500; fire department, Vancouver, $500; fire deparment, Barkerville, $500; fire department, Kamloops, $500; fire department, Nelson, $250; fire deparment, Vernon, $250; fire department, Revelstoke, $250; reporting judges' decisions, $600; agricultural societies, $2,400; fruit growers' association, $1,000; telephone service, $1,100; British Columbia Agricultural association, in aid of an exhibition, $1,000; Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of British Columbia, in aid of an exhibition, $1,000; destruction of wolves, panthers and coyotes, $1,700; in aid of militia, $600; in aid of Provincial Rifle association, $800; board of examiners, "land surveyors' act," $500; board of horticulture, travelling expenses, etc., $300; superannuation—monthly allowance to late messenger D. Deasy, 12 months to 30th June, 1894, at $40 per month, $480; in aid of communication to remote settlements, $1,200; provincial exhibit at Imperial institute, London—annual proportion of cost for curator, staff and maintenance, £90, $440; miscellaneous requirements, $500; lithograph maps, $2,000; expenses contesting legal questions with Dominion government, approximate, $3,000; provincial board of health, including salaries act, 1893," $10,000; provincial exhibit at World's Fair Chicago, $1,500; poultry show, Victoria, $200; miscellaneous,not detailed, $5,000;.

London office contingencies, $1,000; miscellaneous, $3,000.

Expenses in connection wih consolidation, "loan act, 1891."—Commutation, stamp duty, brokers' commissions, advertising and incidentals, $15,000.

Provincial secretary's department.—Messenger for all departments, additional to salary, six months to 30th June, 1893, at $12.50, $75; fifth printer, 12 months at $80, $960.

Land registry offices, Vancouver—Additional clerk, three months, $660; registrar of titles, Kamloops, supervising transfers from Victoria office, preparatory to opening office at Kamloops, nine months to 30th June, 1893, at $175, $1,575; registrar of supreme and county courts, Vancouver, additional to $1,200 voted, 12 months to 30th June, 1893, at $40, $480.

Police and gaols, New Westminster.—Clerk in government agent's office, 12 months, $960; constable, recorder and collector, Kasio, seven months, $700; constable and collector, Myers creek, 12 months, $720; government agent (M. Bray, Nanaimo), allowance for extra services during past years in lieu of assistance, $500; assistant government agent, six months, $600; constable, Northfield, seven and a half months, $525; in aid of destitute poor and sick, $1,000; Tolmie, monitor, six months, $240; James' Island, monitor, six months, $240; James' Island, incidental expenses, $40; Duck's, teacher, 10 months, $600; Duck's, incidental expenses, $40; Vernon, teacher, assistant, eight months, $400; Vernon, rent, eight months, $320; Kelowna, teacher six months, $360; Keowna, incidental expenses, $40; Kaslo, teacher, nine months, $540; Kaslo, incidental expenses, $40; repairs to government buildings, New Westminster, $200; repairs to government buildings, Lakelon, Cassiar, $35; court house, New Westminster, completion, additional to $3,500 voted, $1,000; court house, Vernon, construction and furniture, additional to $7,000 voted, $2,000; court house, Clinton, addition and repairs, additional to $2,500 voted, $700; Gaol at Victoria, hot water and heating repairs, additional to $2,000 voted, $250; public school, Kamloops, construction, additional to $3,000 voted, $2,060; public school, Northfield, construction, additional to $1,500 voted, $80; expropriation of lands for public purposes, additional to $30,000 voted, $8,215; public school, Tolmie, addition to building, $1,100; repairs to law courts building, Victoria, $1,000; hospital, Barkerville, construction, $3,500; Sumas reclamation works, engineer's examination and report, $500; boring artesian well, $2,670.23; Grohman canal, East Kootenay, repairs, $2,500, lock-up at Telegraph creek, revote, $400; repairs to building, government house, $600; furniture, government house, $500; Victoria district, additional to $11,000 voted, $8,500; Esquimalt district, additional to $9,000 voted, $1,000; Cowichan district, additional to $11,000 voted, $1,000; Islands district, additional to $5,000 voted, $500; Alberni district, additional to $5,000 vtoed, $500; Comox district, including $1,000 for Graham island, additional to $15,000 voted, $2,000; New Westminster district, additional to $25,000 voted, $17,500;; Yale district, additional to $22,000 voted, $3,000; Lillooet district, additional to $8,000 voted, $1,000; Cariboo district, additional to $8,000 voted, $1,000; Cassiar district, additional to $3,000 voted, $1,000; East Kootenay district, additional to $14,000 voted, $4,000; West Kootenay, additional to $19,000 voted, $5,000; Thompson river subsidy, additional to $400 voted, $100; trail, Hazelton-Bulkley river, Cassiar district, additional to $5,000 voted, $405; Bull river bridge, $2,000; surveys throughout the province, additional to $50,000 voted, $12,000; advertising, additional to $6,000 voted, $2,000; stationery, additional to $8,000 voted, $3,000; telephone service, in addition to $000 voted, $200; provincial exhibit, World's Fair, Chicago, in addition to $5,000 voted, $2,500; lithographing maps, $3,00; public law library, $2,000; gratuity to the widow of Hon. John Robson, $2,500; gratuity to the mother of the late W. J. McDowell, $300; quarantine expenses of small-pox, $16,000; sanitation expenses, "sanitory regulations, 1892," $500; expenses of provincial health officer, attending conference at Ottawa, on matters relating to the relation between maritime and provincial sanitation, viz.: Fee for attendance, $1,000; railway expenses, $300, $1,300; Royal commission on epidemic diseases, $2,-111.15; honorarium to A. Peele, for services in making meteorological observations at New Westminster for the past twenty years, $500.

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As naturally results from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla as personal cleanliness results from free use of soap and water. This great purifier thoroughly expels scrofula, salt rheum and all other impurities and builds up every organ of the body. Now is the time to take it.

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Two carloads of wall papers at J. W Mellor, 76 and 78 Fort street.

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

THE RING.

FITZSIMMONS WON EASILY.

New Orleans, Nov. 8.—The two men, Fitzsimmons and Hall, reached the arena in ample time last evening. They came into the ring with promptness, and the crowd did not have long to wait for hostilities to commence In the Hall cornerwere lightweight champion MacAuliffe, Charley Mitchell, Squire Abington and John Kline, who held the watch. Fitz had the men with less reputation, but not the less faithful than Hall's attendants, Billy Fitzsimmons, Martin Julian and Frank Bosworth, D. F. O'Mally keeping time. The men entered the ring at 9 o'clock promptly, Hall leading the procession. Referee Duffy took his position almost immediately, and both he and Hall were cheered loudly. Fitz came in waving the American flag and received a tremendous ovation. The referee made a neat speech, counseling the men against any violation of ring rules, and time was called.

First round—Handshaking marked the opening. Both men stepped nimbly to the centre and feinted for an opening. Fitz attempted a left upper cut in the stomach, but Hall backed away. He tried again for the head and failing, clinched. Hall led for the stomach,but received a tap on the shoulder. Fitz scored a heavy left on Hall's mouth and a right on the heart without a return, and the audience yelled. Hall made a wild left swing and Fitz smilingly dodged away. Fitz landed heavily with his left on the stomach and dodged the return from the same hand. Hall landed a heavy right on the ear and Fitz clinched. Hall hitting him with his right on the head.

Second round—Fitz tried for stomach but missed and backed away. He then attempted a right on the body, missing because of Hall's clinch. The men were extremely cautious, but Hall received a heavy left on the stomach, responding with a left on the head. Hall landed a good left blow, but received one on the head in return. Hall was trying to land his right and Fitz shifting. Hall slipped away and Fitz forced him into the corner, but the latter clinched to avoid punishment. Fitz tried the left for the head, but was neatly dropped, and both men in a ho rally scored rights on the head.

Third round—Fitz was the aggressor, feinting with his left, which he landed on the stomach. Hall received a right on the body and on the head. A moment later Fitz received two heavy lefts on the face and a heavy right upper-cut. He clinched to save himself, and Duffy had a hard time in parting them. Fitz was clinching to avoid punishment right along and slid around the ring continually. Both men were fighting hard when the round ended.

Round four—Hall came up the aggressor. Fitz landed a heavy right on the jaw, knocking Hall into the middle of the ring. The blow was a tremendous right hand swing and landed full on the point of the jaw. Hall was a long time coming to, but he finally drew his left hand up to his nostrils and was finally helped into his corner by Fitz ,his conqueror. The referee awarded the contest to Fitzsimmons, who waving the American flag over his head, walked over to his opponents corner and shook his hand, and as he was leaving the ring received a tremendous ovation.

The fight was the easiest Fitz has had in America and the blow which knocked Hall out was universally said to be the hardest any one of the old ring had ever witnessed. The audience rose to its feet and a tremendous shout went up. Hall, however, lay unconscious on the carpet, a look of agony on his face, and the crowd fearing he had got serious injury, Hall's second, with a club official and Dr. Betts, ran quickly to the prostrate pugilist and applying restoratives gradually brought him back to consciousness. Fitz also ran to the front of the ring, pulling of his gloves, and helped resuscitate his conquered foe. When Hall had been brought to, he was carried limp to his chair where he remained until able to go to his dressing room. Fitzsimmons was frenzied with delight over his comparatively easy victory. In addition to the purse of $40,000, there was a stake of $10,000, making the total $50,000.

China and Japan straw mattings in good assortment at Weiler Bros.

MARRIED.

KIRKPATRICK—MAHOOD—On March 8th, at the residence of W. Furnival, auctioneer, by Rev. Dr. Campbell, Joseph Kirkpatrick, formerly of Toronto, to Miss Frances F. Mahood, also of Toronto.

CABINET PHOTOS $3 PER DOZ.

CUT IN HALF

Our price for Cabinet Photos was Six Dollars, now it is THREE DOLLARS.

This will hold for ONE MONTH.

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GENTLEMAN wants room with board in private family. Apply G. M. TIMES office. m9-3t

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FOR SALE—Good driving horse, buggy and harness. Great bargain. $150. Address X, Times office. mar9-2t

AUCTION SALE

W. R. CLARKE,

AUCTIONEER.

I am instructed by the Collector of Customs, A. R. Milne, Esq., to sell by public auction at the salerooms.

NO. 40 YATES STREET,

—ON—

Saturday, the 18th Instant,

At 12 o'clock noon, the

STEAMER "MICHIGAN,"

As she now lies a wreck on the west side of Vancouver Island, with everything appertaining to her.

TERMS CASH

To the highest bidder. For further particulars apply to the Collector of Customs or the Auctioneer.

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Duluth has been officially announced to be the Terminus as above.

The first call of $100,000 on the Railway Stock has been fully paid up

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TERMS—One-third Cash, one-third in six months, one-third in twelve months Interest on deferred payments.

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For durability and appearance this is the only first-class Tea Pot to use.

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